420

# THE HISTORY OF THE CAMPAGNE IN FLANDERS,

## For the Year 1696.

By *EDWARD D'AUVERGNE*, M. A.
Rector of *St. Brelade* in the Isle of *Jersey*, and Chaplain to His Majesty's Regiment of *Scots Guards*.

*Dabit Deus his quoque finem.* Virgil.

*LONDON:*
Printed for *Matth. Wotton*, at the *Three Daggers*; and *John Newton*, at the *Three Pigeons*; in *Fleet-street*, 1696.
Where are to be sold the *Histories* for the Years 1692, 1693, 1694, and 1695. By the same Author.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

# My Lord Cutts,

HIS MAJESTY'S FOREST, and COLONEL of the Cold-Stream Regiment of Guards, &c.

MY LORD,

I Should have suffer'd this Campagning Life, to which I am still confin'd, with less Patience, had it not given me the Opportunity of presenting this Account to YOUR LORDSHIP, in which I do not pre-end to inform YOUR LORDSHIP, by tel-ing Things Unknown. These are Affairs wherein the World knows MY LORD

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

# My Lord Cutts,

*MAJOR-GENERAL of His* Majesty's *Forces, and COLONEL of the* Cold-stream *Regiment of Guards,* &c.

*MY LORD,*

I Should have suffer'd this Campagning Life, to which I am still confin'd, with less Patience, had it not given me the Opportunity of presenting this Account to YOUR LORDSHIP: In which I do not pretend to inform YOUR LORDSHIP, by telling Things Unknown. These are Affairs wherein the World knows *MY LORD*

CUTTS to be a very Competent Judge. Neither do I place YOUR LORDSHIP's Name at the Head of this *History*, that under its Shelter and Authority I may impose my Faults and Miſtakes upon the World, and bribe its Judgment. I rather offer it to YOUR LORDSHIP's Correction, than think it worth Your Patronage: And would chiefly by this Addreſs engage YOUR LORDSHIP (when it ſhall pleaſe God to reſtore to us the Bleſſing of Peace) to give a Perfecting Stroke to This and my former Labours of this kind, and free them from Errours as much as is poſſible. And indeed the lower the Sphere is in which an Author moves, the more impoſſible it is for him to make a Work of this nature perfect, becauſe he knows ſo much the leſs of the true Cauſes and Intricacies of Affairs: And therefore tho' the Author be never ſo Upright, Juſt, and Sincere, ſtill ſuch Hiſtories muſt be liable to many involuntary Faults and Miſtakes. This is the reaſon why there is ſo general a Defect in Hiſtory; *viz.* becauſe the Authors of it have, by the Meanneſs of their Station, been too far remov'd from Buſineſs. Great Men make the beſt Hiſtorians: They know more than others of the Great Concerns and Tranſactions of the World,

World, and the Eminency of their Rank and Condition raiſes them ſo much above the Lowneſs and Servility of Flattery, as not to be byaſs'd or drawn away from the Truth, let it fall which way it will. But the Misfortune is, that few Great Men will take this Trouble, which by that means devolves on Inferior Authors. Tho' the World affords Heroes now, as well as in former Times, yet we find few like *Cæſar*, that will do Great Things, and write them too. YOUR LORDSHIP has done one Part, and I wiſh that what I have here humbly preſum'd to ſay, could excite You to do the other: I ſhould then very willingly ſuffer theſe Papers to be buried in Oblivion. They do not, I confeſs, deſerve a Reception from the Publick, becauſe they come ſo ſhort of that Perfection, which Works that are ſent abroad into the World, and expos'd to all Men's view, ſhould have. Such Works ſhould be compos'd with a great deal more Leiſure and Conſultation, than the Haſte wherewith this *Hiſtory* muſt be ſent to the Preſs, will admit of: And yet I muſt ſay, that I have taken as much Pains in it, as the Time and my Circumſtances would allow me; and have been as Free and Impartial as my Judgment could guide and direct me. And indeed

indeed I ſhould be very much to blame if I were not ſo; Heaven having beſtow'd upon us a KING whoſe Actions need no Gloſs or Varniſh, and under whoſe Gentle and Equitable Government 'tis at once the Glory and the Priviledge of the Subject to ſpeak Truth. 'Tis a Freedom that is always deny'd under Tyranny, when Subjects are miſerable and yet dare not ſay they are ſo; and when they would count it a Favour even but to be permitted to remain ſilent, and bemoan their Wrongs and Sufferings by and to themſelves. But this is the Maſter-piece of Tyranny, that it makes Subjects miſerable, and yet muſt be Flatter'd. They are oppreſs'd, and ſqueez'd, and the very Blood ſuck'd out of them, and yet the Oppreſſor muſt be encens'd daily with Panegyricks, and exalted above all the Heroes of the World. Slaves, like Spaniels, can fawn upon Maſters that beat and miſuſe them; but Free-born People cannot diſſemble; and therefore Truth is moſt likely to be found amongſt them, becauſe they have the Liberty to ſpeak it.

*MY LORD,*

Our Liberty is the Great Cauſe in which *YOUR LORDSHIP* is ſo gloriouſly engag'd,

to

to reſcue it from the Incurſions of the Common Oppreſſor: A Cauſe in which Your Valour and Courage has equall'd the Integrity of Your Zeal. I ſhall not be ſo vain as to pretend to run out this Epiſtle Dedicatory in YOUR LORDSHIP's Praiſe: You have eſtabliſh'd Your Self a Name that does not want this Help, either to make it known to the preſent Age, or to tranſmit it to Poſterity. Whilſt the Sieges of *Buda*, *Limerick*, and *Namur*, the Battels of the *Boyne*, *Ahgrim*, and *Steinkirk*, or our own Domeſtick Affairs ſince the famous Revolution that has plac'd our Great Monarch on the Throne, have room in Hiſtory, YOUR LORDSHIP's Name muſt make a conſiderable Figure in it. I ſhall therefore keep a modeſt and reſpectful Silence, and ſhall only beg leave to tell the World how much I am,

*My* LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIP's

*Moſt Humble, Moſt Obedient,*

*and Moſt Obliged Servant,*

Edward d'Auvergne.

*Bruges*, Novemb. 9. Old Style, 1696.

# HISTO

CAMTA

ELAND

T

# THE HISTORY OF THE CAMPAGNE IN FLANDERS,

## For the Year 1696.

THE taking of *Namur*, which crown'd the Work of our laſt Campagne, was an Exploit that deſervedly gave a very great Reputation to the Affairs of the Confederates, and to their Arms. For this was a Place of ſuch Strength, both by Nature and by Art, and which the Enemies had been at ſuch vaſt Expence to fortifie, ſo as to render it inacceſſible to our greateſt Efforts, that the *French King* did not only reckon it a ſecure and impregnable Bulwark to his Conqueſts in time of War, but alſo a Place of ſuch Conſequence in relation to Peace, that by its Reſtitution to the King of *Spain* he could at leaſt expect to remain the quiet

Poſſeſſor of all his Incroachments made from the Treaty of *Nimeguen* to the beginning of this War, in the next Negotiations of Peace. This is the Place of which the Enemies ſaid, That *it might be Reſtor'd, but not Taken.*

And as the Reduction of *Namur* gave ſo much Credit and Reputation to our Arms, it leſſened at the ſame time as much that of our Powerful, and too often Victorious Enemies. This Mortification, and unexpected turn of War, put the *French King* upon very extraordinary Methods, not only to re-eſtabliſh the Reputation of his Affairs, and to keep up the Glory of his Arms, but even to reduce the Allies to accept of his own Terms, and to force ſuch a Peace upon them as he ſhould think fit. Theſe extraordinary Methods have a neceſſary Coherence with the Sequel of this Hiſtory, and cannot well be paſt over.

The taking of *Cazal* in *Italy*, and of *Namur* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and the Weakneſs of the *French* upon the *Rhine* and in *Catalonia*, in both which places they were not in a Condition to undertake any thing to make Amends for the Loſſes of *Cazal* and *Namur*, were too evident a Teſtimony of the Superiority of the Allies over the Common Enemy: And whilſt this was the Condition of his Land-Affairs, his Fleet had remain'd block'd up in the *Mediterranean*, or rather in the very Harbor of *Thoulon*, for two Years together. This could give the *French King* but little Hopes of forcing the Allies to ſo advantagious a Peace for him, as had been given out heretofore, unleſs he made more extraordinary Efforts both by Land and Sea. To this end, as ſoon as the Troops had left the Field the laſt Campagne, and gone into Winter-Quarters, he gave out new Commiſſions for the Raiſing between Forty and Fifty Regiments, moſt, if not all, Foot, to increaſe the Strength and Number of his Land Forces, and act with more Vigour againſt the Allies. Admiral *Ruſſel*, who had Commanded His Majeſty's Fleet in the *Streights*, to keep up that of the *French* in thoſe Seas, return'd Home about this time, and Sir *Geo. Rook* was ſent to Command there in his Place; but with ſuch a number of Ships, as encourag'd the *French King* to order his Fleet to be Arm'd with all ſpeed at *Thoulon*, to attempt the Paſſage of the *Streights*, and get into the Ocean, if poſſible, before that Squadron ſhould arrive at *Cadiz*, which was deſign'd from *England* to reinforce Sir *George Rook*, and to Convoy our Merchant Ships to the *Streights*, and Naval Stores for the Year following.

But ſtill all theſe mighty Preparations could give no Proſpect to *Lewis* the 14th of forcing the Allies to accept of ſuch Terms of Peace as were moſt convenient for him, whilſt *England* weigh'd ſo

heavy

heavy upon his Arms; they ſerv'd rather to exhauſt him, and to make a tedious and lingring War; and therefore 'twas neceſſary for his Affairs, to ſhake off this Burden one way or other; and as it was neceſſary, ſo was it deſign'd *per fas & nefas*.

The *French* Miniſters in the Neutral Courts chang'd very much their Note upon theſe mighty Preparations. Before, they were for deſiring the Neutral Powers to uſe their Intereſt in the procuring of a General Peace; but now they talk'd of nothing leſs than forcing the Allies to it by the Vigour of their Arms; eſpecially at *Rome*, where the Cardinal *Fourbin* had hitherto made it his buſineſs to importune the *Pope*, to apply himſelf with all his Zeal to bring the Roman Catholick Princes to a General Peace: But now the *French* Miniſters here took a higher Strain; and the Allies were to be forc'd to that very Peace, which before they had refus'd to the *French King*'s Generoſity, and to the good Offices of *His Holineſs*. They talk'd of a *Coup d'Eſtat* *, which ſhould ſurprize and amaze all *Chriſtendom*, but eſpecially the Allies, whoſe Affairs it was to put quite out of Joint at once, and oblige them to accept of ſuch a Peace as the *French King* ſhould be pleas'd to give them.

* *A Maſterpiece of State-Policy.*

Theſe extraordinary Preparations of the Enemies put His Majeſty upon ways of making Head againſt them, eſpecially in *Flanders*, where the *French* were to bring down the Main of their Forces, and to have very numerous Armies. To this end the Regiments of *Bellaſſis*, *Brudenel*, and *Faringdon*, were ſent over from *England*; the firſt to re-inforce our Army, and the other two to recruit the *Engliſh* Regiments that had ſerv'd in the Siege of *Namur*; and the Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, and Drums, were ſent back again into *England* to make up their Regiments anew. The Princeſs *Ann*'s Regiment (lately Commanded by Col. *Beaumont*, but now by Col. *Webb*) was ſent after; which at preſent made up the number of Battalions in His Majeſty's Pay in this Countrey Sixty One. Yet this was but an inconſiderable Reinforcement, in compariſon of what Troops the Enemies were now raiſing. Therefore His Majeſty treated with the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and the Dukes of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, to ſend ſome of their Forces to ſerve under the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel*, and act either in *Germany* or *Flanders*, as there ſhould be occaſion. The Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp* oblig'd himſelf likewiſe to ſend two Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons, to ſerve under the ſame Prince; and the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* enter'd themſelves in the Common Alliance, and thereupon made ſome Augmentation to the Troops in their Pay. Theſe were the Forces the Allies were to have upon the *Rhine*, and in the *Low Countreys*,

over and above what they had last Year; which, though they were not altogether so numerous as the *French* new Levies, yet if His Majesty had not been oblig'd afterwards to withdraw Ten Battalions of his Forces into *England*, might have prov'd sufficient.

These new Levies, and the Arming of the Fleet at *Thoulon*, were not yet the only Preparations the *French* were making, but they began in *January* last to bring down a great many Troops to *Canton* between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, which made us at first very jealous of *Newport*; and the Enemies themselves were very willing we should believe it, and gave as much Reason as they could to confirm us in that Opinion. But then, when they fell to work at *Dunkirk* to fit out a considerable Squadron with all speed, and that Transport Ships were order'd to rendezvous forthwith at *Calais*, *Graveline*, and *Dunkirk*, the Discourse of the Siege of *Newport* gave way to new Apprehensions for other places: They were afraid of being Bombarded at *Ostend*; and the Inhabitants were so much possess'd with this Opinion, that they began to remove their best Goods towards *Bruges*, and the Governour order'd several Strong Batteries to be made towards the Sea. *Flushing* it self was equally apprehensive of the same Treatment, and made all possible Preparations to prevent it, and to defend it self. But that which seem'd the most plausible Design the Enemies could have in these Sea-Preparations, Transport-Ships, and Land-Forces to be Shipt on Board of them, and the most conformable to the Advices from the *French* Court, was, That they had a mind to make some Attempts upon the Isles of *Zealand*, and Land there, in order to destroy them by cutting down of the *Digues* that keep out the Sea; which Design, if it succeeded, must lay those flourishing Islands under Water. This oblig'd the States of *Holland* to bring down a great many of their Regiments to quarter in these Islands, to be there ready for their Defence; to fortifie *Helvoetsluys*, and to put *Flushing*, and the *Brill*, and their other Sea-Ports in those Parts, in a better Posture to resist the Enemies.

'Tis true, that it was whisper'd among the Enemies in the *French Conquests* in *Flanders*, that the Design was against *England*; and private Letters from *Dunkirk* spoke of it; nay, the very Boors upon our Frontiers towards *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde* had it among themselves; and the late King's Partisans dispers'd such Reports up and down privately in *England*. But this seem'd a Design so much above their Preparations either of Land or Sea Forces, that the most Judicious People, either in *Holland* or *Flanders*, believ'd so much the more that their real Design was against the Isles of *Zealand*, or the Maritime Towns of *Flanders*; and that the business of *England* was only

only a Blind to cover it. And indeed, who could imagine the *French King* had a Deſign to reduce *England* under the Obedience of the late King with Ten or Eleven Men of War, and about Twenty Regiments of Foot, whilſt we had a good Fleet at Home, and the Parliament Sitting, whoſe Proceedings did not give the *French King* the leaſt Encouragement for ſuch an Undertaking? On the contrary, they had expreſs'd all manner of Confidence in, and Affection, Zeal, and Loyalty, for His Majeſty's Perſon and Government. Men may ſay, that the Enemies depended upon the Sailing of the Squadron deſign'd to reinforce Sir *George Rook* at *Cadiz*, and of our Outward Bound Merchant Ships, which were very many, and which might have drain'd us both of Ships and Sea-men: But their Proceedings afterwards have ſhewed, that they did not depend upon this; and though they had, yet it muſt have been without much Ground or Reaſon: For it muſt be very hard if *England* at any time cannot afford as many, and more Men of War, than they were now preparing at *Dunkirk*; and yet theſe were to do the buſineſs: For when it came to the nick of time, it does not appear that above Three Men of War came from *Breſt* to reinforce them. And therefore it is no wonder if thoſe Perſons that were at the Helm of Affairs, either in *England*, *Flanders*, or *Holland*, or if our very Generals, were not very forward to believe that the Enemies Deſigns could be againſt *England*, and if they were confirmed ſo much the more in their opinion, that all theſe Preparations at *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, muſt be intended either againſt the Iſles of *Zealand*, or the Sea Coaſt of *Flanders*; or at moſt, to make ſome Attempt in *Scotland*, which was the Opinion of ſome other People; but certainly a Voyage very dangerous, and liable to too many difficulties to be undertaken in this Seaſon, in which the leaſt Storm of Weather (which 'tis very reaſonable to expect at ſuch a time) muſt diſperſe their Fleet, and ſcatter their Tranſport Ships up and down to the mercy of the Waves, or may be of our own Coaſts; and the Paſſage of ſuch a length, that theſe difficulties are almoſt unavoidable in this ſeaſon.

However, Men were in great expectations on all ſides, to ſee what all theſe Preparations would tend to. But now the time began to draw near, which was like to ſatisfie the Curioſity of ſome, and the Wiſhes or Apprehenſions of others, according to their ſeveral Inclinations and Intereſts. The Mareſchal *de Bouffleers* made ſeveral Voyages in the Winter from *Flanders* to Court, and about the beginning of *February* laſt he came to *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, to view the Forces that had been Commanded in the Neighbourhood of thoſe places, and to ſee all things in a readineſs to Ship them, and

to purſue the projected Deſign: and Monſieur *de Gabaret*, Lieutenant General of the *French King's* Naval Forces, and Vice-Admiral of his Fleet, was ordered from Court to repair forthwith to *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, to Command the Squadron of Men of War that by this time was ready there to receive him. But ſtill we were ſecure in *England*, and they were very apprehenſive in *Holland*, where they were making all poſſible Preparations both by Land and Sea, to fruſtrate the Enemies Attempts. On *February* the 18*th*, This great Deſign which hitherto had been ſmoother'd as much as poſſible, began to blaze openly. The *French King* declar'd his Preparations to be againſt *England*, to Re-eſtabliſh the Late King, his Ally, upon the Throne of that Kingdom, and that this Important Affair was ſo Concerted, that there remain'd no more but the Waves and the Winds to do their part; as if nothing elſe could make it miſcarry. The Duke of *Berwick* had been privately in *England*, from whence he was now return'd to give an account of the Condition of Affairs on that ſide, and the Report he made of it haſten'd the Late King's departure from St. *Germains*, this being the nick of time to do his buſineſs. Accordingly on the ſaid *February* the 18*th* the Late King, after a long Conference with the *French King*, and having thank'd him for the many Obligations he had to his Majeſty for His Generous Protection and Aſſiſtance, took his leave, and went Poſt to *Calais*. And now Courriers and *Manifeſto's* were diſpatched to all the Neutral Princes, to acquaint them with theſe Proceedings, and to let them know that the *Moſt Chriſtian* King look'd upon himſelf as bound in Honour, and to Vindicate the Majeſty of Kings obliged to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to reſtore this Prince to his Realms, but more eſpecially now, that he was invited to it by a great many Engliſh People, both Nobles and others, who were weary of the Preſent Government. But by ſo much as is known of the late Conſpiracy (and I believe that no Conſpiracy has ever appear'd more plain and evident to the World than this) this pretended Invitation was ſo far from being ſo general as was intimated in theſe *Manifeſto's*, that the very *Roman Catholicks* of Eſtate and Fortune were not concern'd in it; ſome deſperate Bigots only who had nothing to looſe, and whoſe Fortunes could be made no otherwiſe but by ſuch a Revolution, (ſome very few only excepted) were the Contrivers and Promoters of this Plot, and the very men that implor'd the *French King's* Aſſiſtance. 'Tis true that we had ſuſtained very great loſſes at Sea ſince this War, which incommoded our Trade very much, and that the great Circulation of Coin, which is always very neceſſary in ſuch a time, had given the Clippers and Coiners too great an opportunity

of

of debaſing the Money of the Nation to a very ſtrange degree, and ſuch as will be the wonder and amazement of future Ages; and 'tis very natural for People under ſuchcircumſtances to complain. Our Domeſtick Enemies took this for an effect of a general Diſſatisfaction, and no doubt repreſented the thing as ſuch to *Lewis* the 14*th*, and he built upon it. But the Conſequences have ſhew'd the folly and weakneſs of ſuch reaſoning. The Pulſe and Temper of the Engliſh Nation is always beſt known by the Proceedings of its Parliament. When it ſtands by the Government, that is to be taken for the general Humour and Inclination of the People, and ſo on the contrary. But eſpecially this was an apparent Conſequence of the proceedings of the Parliament then ſitting, that had been choſen but juſt before by the People of *England*, as freely, and with as much liberty, as any Parliament had ever been in the Nation.

But whatever grounds our Enemies had to flatter themſelves in this Deſign, they made ſure of it, (tho' the Myſtery was not yet known, that gave them ſo great confidence) and the late King, who (as we have now ſaid, had left St. *Germains*, and taken his leave of the *French King* the 18*th* of *February*) came Poſt to *Calais* the 21*th*. to Embarque the Troops that had been provided for him, in order to paſs into *England*; and immediately at his arrival, the Troops, Artillery, and Stores, were ordered to be put on Board with the utmoſt diligence, whilſt great News were very impatiently expected from *England*, in order to ſet Sail. The *Prayers of Forty Hours* were appointed in moſt Dioceſſes of *France*, to implore a Bleſſing upon the Undertaking, and the Devotions were no leſs publick at *Rome* for the ſame purpoſe. This indeed was a work, which if it had ſucceeded, would have intirely ruin'd the common Affairs of the Allies, and muſt have left them expos'd to the Mercy of the *French King*, who would then have had but a very eaſie Triumph of them. But of all the Allies, the *French King* was moſt concern'd for the Duke of *Savoy*, by reaſon of that Duke's near Alliance with the Duke of *Orleans* his Majeſties Brother, who work'd very zealouſly at this time to make a reconciliation between them. The Duke of *Orleans* repreſented very paſſionately to the Duke of *Savoy* the ill condition of his Affairs, and how deſperate they were like to be after *England* ſhould be diſmembred from the Alliance, whence he had his beſt Supplies, and that the ſucceſs of that undertaking was almoſt inevitable; and at the ſame time offer'd very advantagious terms in the *French King's* name, to perſuade him to a Separate Peace; which was now put to his choice for no other reaſon, but a pure zeal and concern for his intereſt, and that of his Family, which his Daughter the Dutcheſs

of

of *Savoy* oblig'd him to take care of. What Effect this had at the Court of *Turin* ſhall be told hereafter.

The News of the late King's Arrival at *Calais* ſoon fled all over *Flanders*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* was then at *Newport*, to look after the Security of that Place, whilſt the Enemies were gathering in a Body between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*; for hitherto theſe Preparations were look'd upon as deſign'd againſt the Sea-Coaſt of *Flanders*, or that of *Holland*. But King *James* his coming to *Calais* now, convinc'd the Duke, and all our Generals, that the Enemies real Deſign was againſt *England*. However, at the ſame time they could not conceive how an Attempt of that great Conſequence could be propos'd and Undertaken with ſo inconſiderable a Fleet, and ſo few Land-Forces; but the next News from *England* diſcovered the whole Intrigue. The D. of *Wirtemberg*, upon knowledge of the late King's Arrival at *Calais*, immediately diſpatched one of his *Aide de Camps* for *England*, to give his Majeſty notice of all this. Pr. *Vaudemont* was then at *Bruſſels* with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who both diſpatched Expreſſes to the King by way of *Holland*. The Count *de Monaſtorol*, Col. of a Regiment of *Bavarian* Dragoons, was ſent by the Elector: But the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s *Aide de Camp*, who had been diſpatched directly from *Newport*, arriv'd at Court the 22th at Night, after he had narrowly eſcap'd the Enemies at Sea in a Fiſhing-Boat, where he had hid himſelf under a Net, whilſt a Privateer had boarded it to look for Paſſengers: For the Fiſhermen of *Newport* are free, unleſs they have Goods or Paſſengers on Board. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* likewiſe, upon the firſt News of this intended Invaſion, ſtopt all the Ships in the Harbor of *Oſtend*, which were retained for his Majeſty's Service, as well as abundance of *Bilanders* upon the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Bruges*, in order to tranſport Forces out of *Flanders* into *England*, and order'd ſeveral Regiments to be ready to march for that purpoſe. The States of *Holland* appointed Tranſport Ships alſo at *Sas van Ghendt*, to carry over ſuch Troops as his Majeſty ſhould have occaſion for. When the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s *Aide de Camp* came to Court with the News of all theſe Preparations, the King had been inform'd but the Night before of a moſt horrid Conſpiracy deſign'd againſt his Perſon, *viz.* To Aſſaſſinate him as he ſhould be coming from Hunting in *Richmond Park*, where his Majeſty went generally every *Saturday*. The King had notice of it the *Friday* Sevennight before by Mr. *Pendergraſs*, who was one of the Perſons appointed for this Enterprize by ſome of his Friends. This ſtopt the King's Journey to *Richmond* the next Day. But the *Friday* following, his Majeſty having a full Information of the matter, by the joint Evidence

of

of Mr. *Pendergrass* and Mr. *De la Rue*, both which (though they gave Information by two several Hands, and without one another's knowledge) agreed so exactly in their Testimony, that his Majesty was now convinced of the Truth of this Horrid and Barbarous Design against him, and of the intended Invasion of *England* by the *French*, (whose Preparations at *Calais* and *Dunkirk* were design'd to second this Exploit of the Conspirators) and that the late K. *James* was expected at this time at *Calais*, to put himself at the Head of these Forces, in order to pass into *England*.

Upon this Information, Warrants were immediately given out to seize forthwith the most concern'd of the Conspirators, and a Proclamation issued out to apprehend those as could not be found; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s *Aid de Camp* was dispatched immediately back again to *Newport* to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with an Order to have Twenty Battalions of his Majesty's Forces over into *England*. Indeed the People of the Countrey went very willingly to work in the Transportation of these Forces for his Majesty's Assistance. The Regiments commanded over were, the whole Brigade of Guards in *Flanders*, compos'd of Seven Battalions, *viz.* Two of the first Regiment of English Guards, one of the *Coldstream* Regiment, two of *Dutch*, and two of *Scots* Guards; the Regiments of *Selwyn*, *Trelawny*, *Columbine*, *Fusiliers*, *Granville*, *Tidcombe*, *Erle*, *Bellassis*, *Frederick Hamilton*, *Tiffin*, *Mackay*, the *Danish* Guards, and the Prince of *Brandenburg*'s Regiment, Commanded now by Count *D'enhoff*, through the late Resignation of Brigadeer *Packmeer*. The Five Battalions of *English* and *Dutch* Guards, together with the Regiments of *Selwyn*, *Trelawny*, *Fusiliers*, *Erle*, *Frederick Hamilton*, the *Danish* Guards, and Count *D'enhoff*, embark'd at *Sas van Ghendt*, and Sail'd to *Flushing*, where they were to join some *Dutch* Men of War that were to Convoy them into *England*, and take the Troops that were Embarking at *Ostend* along with them in their way, being the two Battalions of *Scots* Guards, the Regiments of *Columbine*, *Granville*, *Tidcomb*, *Tiffin*, *Bellassis*, and *Mackay*. We had besides these Troops, Fourteen Battalions in *England*, including the Regiments of *Brudenel* and *Faringdon* that were now recruiting; Five Regiments of Horse, and Two of Dragoons; besides the Militia that was raised at this time, and very willing to have serv'd his Majesty and the present Government upon this occasion; which is a convincing Evidence of the People's Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government. Whereas the *French* had but Eighteen Battalions to Embark, and Three Regiments of Horse, and Two of Dragoons, to be Commanded in Chief, under King *James*, by the Marquis of

 *Harcourt*,

*Harcourt*, Lieutenant General of the *French King's* Armies. The Sieurs *Pracontal* and *Albergotti* were to ſerve under him as Major-Generals, and the Duke of *Humieres*, the Marquis of *Biron*, and Monſieur *de Mornay*, as Brigadeers: beſides the Duke of *Berwick*, and the Officers that have followed the Court at *St. Germains*, who were to Head the late Kings Friends in *England*. From whence it is very plain, that theſe Troops were more deſign'd to ſettle King *James* on the Throne amidſt thoſe Confuſions which were like to be the Conſequences of the Conſpiracy, if it had taken Effect, than to deſtroy and pull down the preſent Government by open Force of Arms.

If Men do juſtly and impartially reflect upon theſe late efforts of *Lewis* the 14*th*. in behalf of his Allie the late King, and how unſeaſonable they were in compariſon of the opportunities he has had to render him ſervice before the Reduction of *Ireland*; they muſt be convinced, that, notwithſtanding the *French King's* pretence in ſeveral *Manifeſtos*, and Letters to ſing *Te Deum* for ſome of his Succeſſes, *That he has engag'd himſelf in this War, againſt moſt of the Princes of* Europe, *to vindicate the Majeſty, and aſſert the Authority and Royal Prerogative of Kings*; I ſay, this muſt convince them, that the *French King* has wholly purſued his own Intereſt in it, even to the neglect of the Affairs of that very Prince, whoſe Cauſe he pretends ſo zealouſly to eſpouſe. Why were not theſe efforts made in the War of *Ireland*, when they would have been more ſerviceable, and their ſucceſs leſs doubtful? Where they had Sea-Ports open to receive them, and an Army in the Field to join them? But the *French King* had yet made no Conqueſts upon the Allies, ſetting aſide *Phillipsbourg*, that had been Beſieged and almoſt taken before he declared War. On the contrary, the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, had forced his Troops out of *Bonne* and *Mayence*, after a vigorous Siege. His Forces had as yet made no progreſs in *Flanders*. The King of *Spain* had as many Towns in it as at the beginning of this War. 'Tis true that in the year 1690 Prince *Waldeck* had been intirely routed in the Plains of *Fleury* by the Mareſchal of *Luxembourg*, but that Victory had coſt the *French* ſo dear, that they were not in a condition to purſue the Victory they had obtain'd by the Siege of any place: even *Charleroy* it ſelf, that was juſt by them, did not feel the conſequences of it. This was therefore too dull a War for the *French King's* Troops that had been uſed to Conquer, and 'twas neceſſary for his Glory, or rather Intereſt, to act more briskly againſt the Allies on the Continent, where his Forces ſhould have the Credit and Reputation of what they did, which was like to be ſhar'd in *Ireland*. And therefore after the Defeat

King

King *James* his Forces had receiv'd at the *Boyne*, and that his Majesty had advanc'd in the Reduction of *Ireland* as far as *Limerick*, which place had put a stop to the successes of that Campagne on our side, the *French King* withdrew most of his Forces, and some Irish Troops, out of *Ireland*, to bring them over into *France*, to prosecute his own designs, and to make Conquests for himself. This put him in a condition to undertake the Siege of *Mons* very early the year following, and to reduce the Towns of *Nice* and *Villefranche*, both belonging to the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piemont*, under his Obedience. Now indeed, the French Arms began to make a noise in the World; but what the *French King* got on one side for himself, he lost on the other for his Friend, whose Cause he seem'd to be so zealous for, even the remainder of what King *James* had in *Ireland*. There is no doubt but that the Enemies expected a longer resistance in *Ireland*, which might have made a considerable diversion to favour their designs against the Allies; and had it not been for the special blessing of God upon our Arms, they had not been much deceiv'd in their expectations. It pleased God to put all *Ireland* in his Majesties hands in the Campagne following, which now united all the three Kingdoms in the common cause of the Allies, which, above all, the French had reason to apprehend. And 'twas now, when it was too late, that the *French King* began to use his most considerable efforts in the Restauration of the late King, whose Interest he had hitherto neglected in *Ireland* to pursue his own. Therefore in the year 1692 great Preparations were made at the *Hogue* in *Normandy* to Invade *England*, where the Enemies caught a *Tartar*, and had their Fleet beaten, and a great many Men of War burnt and destroy'd by Admiral *Russel*. But our Enemies know that his Majesty is not very easily persuaded out of three Kingdoms, and therefore did as little depend then upon their Preparations for this Undertaking, as they did the beginning of this year; they had Assassines ready then as well as now; and *Grandval* own'd the Conspiracy in all its Circumstances, of which there are many and many Witnesses to this Day, and Men of undoubted Honour. I must not urge this Reflection further; I have said this only, to endeavour to undeceive too many Persons in *England*, and to convince them, That our Enemies have more pursued their own Interest, than been Friends to the late King's Affairs.

This Digression has carried me a little out of the way; I must now come in again, to proceed in the Course of this History. At the same time his Majesty took so much Care to put the Kingdom in a posture of Defence, by providing a sufficient Number of Land-Forces, he proceeded with a wonderful Expedition to Arm our Fleet. Admiral

*Ruſſel* was order'd immediately, upon the Diſcovery of this Conſpiracy, and of the Enemies Deſigns, to repair to *Chatham*, and fit out the Fleet, the Rendezvous whereof was appointed in the *Downs*, were all the Men of War we had in the Sea-ports of the Channel were order'd to come and join the Admiral. All this was done with ſo much Diſpatch and Expedition, that in leſs than a Weeks time, we had upwards of Fifty Men of War in a Line of Battel, upon the Enemies Coaſt between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*. Indeed the Providence of Almighty God is very remarkable in this very thing; for our Outward bound Merchant Ships, and their Convoys, and the Squadron deſign'd for the *Streights*, had been long detain'd in our Harbours by contrary Weſterly Winds, which had blown moſtly for two or three Months before. This was very afflicting to the Merchants, and all were ſorry that Sir *George Rook* could not for this Reaſon be ſo ſoon reinforced as was neceſſary, to be able to defend the Paſſage of the *Streights* againſt the Naval Preparations that were making at *Thoulon*. But at the ſame time that we were ſo much concern'd at the Obſtinacy of theſe Weſterly Winds, God, who ſees all things, even the moſt ſecret Machinations and Deſigns of Men, provided them for our very Safety, and made that a wholſom Phyſick for us which we imagin'd to be Poyſon. *Thy way, O God! is in the Sea, and thy paths in the great Waters, and thy footſteps are not known!*

Admiral *Ruſſel* had Orders to deſtroy what he could come at of the Enemies Men of War and Tranſport-Ships: But his coming upon the Coaſt ſtruck ſuch a Terror among thoſe very Men, who but juſt before thought of no leſs than triumphing in *England*, that they were now glad to provide for their own Safety. All the Tranſport Ships immediately got into the Peer of *Calais*, and their Men of War juſt under the Protection of the *Richebank* of *Dunkirk*, behind the *Flemiſh* Sands, between *Dunkirk* and *Maerdyck*, where they forthwith diſarm'd to get into the Harbor. *Ruſſel* found the Enemies Ships in this Poſture within theſe Shallows, under the Shot of their own Forts, where there was no poſſibility of attacki ng them, without an apparent Hazard of doing our ſelves more Harm, than we could do them Miſchief. Our Bomb-Veſſels were not then ready for ſo ſudden and unlook'd for an Expedition, which could have done the Enemies moſt Harm at this time; and before they could be got ready, theſe *French* Men of War were diſarm'd, and got ſafe into *Dunkirk*. This oblig'd Admiral *Ruſſel* to return, without undertaking any thing, and leave Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* to Cruiſe before *Calais* with a good Squadron, where he was join'd by our Bomb-Veſſels, in order to have

have Bombarded *Calais*, and burn't and deſtroy'd the Tranſport-Ships that were pretty thick in the Harbour. But the Enemies had provided for the Security of that Harbour, by advancing ſuch Wooden Forts into the Sea as they have at *Dunkirk*, which kept our Bomb-Veſſels too far off, and thus hinder'd our Bombs from doing them any conſiderable Miſchief.

During theſe Sea-Tranſactions, the Twenty Battalions that had embark'd at *Sas van Ghendt* and *Oſtend*, arriv'd in *England*, and came up to *Graveſend*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* *; but in the Paſſage, ſome of the Tranſport-Ships that carried *Erle*'s and *Bellaſſis*'s Regiments, fell in the Night-time amongſt ſome *Dunkirk* Privateers, being ſeparated by an high North-Eaſt Wind from their Convoy, and Ten Companies of theſe two Regiments were carried Priſoners to *Dunkirk*. And now, the Preſence of our Fleet upon the *French* Coaſt, and the Arrival of ſo many Troops into *England*, (which by our Fleets being at Sea, could not be hindred from coming over) quite defeated the Enemies Deſigns; and the French Troops were put on Shore again, as well as the Artillery and Stores. This Proceeding of the Enemies is a clear Demonſtration, that all their Hopes in this Undertaking, depended upon the Succeſs of the Conſpiracy. For this ſudden Appearance of our Fleet upon their Coaſts, is no more than they could reaſonably expect from *England* at that time, whilſt his Majeſty was on the Throne. They knew, as well as we did, that we had then abundance of Seamen ready to Man all our Ships of War, which by our Outward bound Merchant Ships having been ſo long detained by contrary Weather, at *Spithead* and the *Downs*, could all be had upon the firſt occaſion. They knew, as well as we did, that we had more Men of War at *Spithead* and the *Downs*, even then ready, than they had fitted out at *Dunkirk* to Convoy over their Tranſport-Troops; and conſequently, they muſt know, that whilſt our Affairs were in this Condition, 'twas impoſſible for them to propoſe the bringing of ſo many Troops over into *Eng-England*, without a manifeſt Hazard of their being all deſtroyed by our over-powerful Fleet. Neither could they expect to ſteal over theſe Troops into *England*, theſe Preparations being made juſt under our very Noſes at *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, and ſo near *Newport*, (one of our Frontier Gariſons in *Flanders*) from whence we muſt have daily Intelligence, that 'twas impoſſible for them to think of having theſe Troops at Sea before we could be provided againſt them: And conſequently, either our Enemies muſt have built Caſtles in the Air, and cannot be ſo wiſe as they are repreſented by thoſe who would juſtifie them from being acceſſary to ſo baſe, unworthy, and barbarous a Deſign; or elſe all theſe Preparations muſt have been made to ſecond.

* *March* 9.

the

the Conſpiracy intended againſt the King's Sacred Perſon. If therefore the Enemies gave over the Deſign at preſent, which they had laid againſt *England*, 'twas becauſe the Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Life was diſcover'd, and that Admiral *Ruſſel*'s Preſence upon their Coaſt was too certain an Argument of it.

There being no Hopes left for the late King to get into *England* at this time, his Majeſty went to *Dunkirk* to ſee that ſtrong Place, where the *French King* has been at ſuch vaſt Expence to fortifie it both againſt Land and Sea-Attempts, and to make it a good Harbour, not only for Trade, but for his Ships of War. From thence the late King return'd to *Calais*, and ſo went to *Bologne*, in order to make ſome ſtay there, to make us ſtill apprehenſive in *England*, and to be ready to undertake the Deſign anew, if the *Thoulon* Fleet ſhould get to *Breſt* before Sir *George Rook* could come to the Channel; or if any Miſchance ſhould happen to this Fleet in returning home. In the mean while the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Forces ſtill continued on Board at *Graveſend*, where they did not a little ſuffer by reaſon of the cold Weather they met with at this time, becauſe 'twas not yet reſolv'd whether they ſhould all land, or all return into *Flanders*. But the Apprehenſions we had, leſt any Misfortunes ſhould happen to Sir *George Rook*'s Fleet coming from the *Streights*, oblig'd us to chuſe to order Ten Battalions of theſe Forces to be put on Shore, and to ſend the other Ten, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Command, back into *Flanders*. Accordingly, the Second Battalion of the Firſt Regiment of *Engliſh* Guards, the Second Battalion of *Scots* Guards, the Regiments of *Selwyn*, *Trelawny*, *Columbine*, *Granville*, *Tidcomb*, *Mackay*, *Bellaſſis* and *Erle*, were landed, and put into Quarters; and the reſt were order'd back to *Flanders* the firſt fair Weather; but they were long detained in the River by contrary Winds, which did no great kindneſs to thoſe Regiments. Whilſt the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was in *England* with theſe Battalions, leſt our Frontier in *Flanders* ſhould remain unfurniſh'd by their Abſence, Sir *David Collier*'s Brigade, that had been quarter'd at *Namur*, was commanded to *Bruges*; and the Regiments of *Seymour* and *Brewer*, that had been at *Malines*, were ſent the ſame way, to reinforce our Frontier on that ſide. But as this was not ſufficient to make up what had been taken away with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the *Dutch* Forces that had been quarter'd in the *Holland* Gariſons, were order'd to the Frontier of *Brabant*, and others towards *Flanders*, to put our ſelves in a Poſture of Defence.

'Twas this Motion, which could give the Enemies no other Jealouſie, that put us upon the Deſign of deſtroying the great Magazines the Enemies had been preparing all the Winter at *Givet*, in order to an early

early Campagne, and some considerable Undertaking upon the *Meuse*; which Design was concluded upon in a Council of War held at *Brussels*, between the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, and my Lord of *Athlone*; and propos'd, as 'tis said, by the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who was now at *Newport*, in a readiness to receive his Majesty's Commands in this mighty Conjuncture of his Affairs. The Prince had repair'd hither upon the first News of the late King's Arrival at *Calais*, and of the Enemies Preparations for him; and by the return of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s *Aide de Camp* that had carried Advice of it to Court, and who brought back the News of the Discovery of the Conspiracy, the Prince was come to this place, where he caus'd immediately all the Cannon round the Ramparts to be thrice discharged, to let the Enemies know that their Designs were defeated. But to return to the business of *Givet*; this Design having been approv'd of, whilst the *Dutch* Troops were marching up to make good our Frontier upon the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Detachment; those that march'd from *Maestricht*, *Liege*, *Tongres*, *St. Tron*, &c. had Orders to go streight to *Namur*, where a good Train of Artillery, and several Mortars, were making ready with all Secresie imaginable. And that the Enemies might not suspect any Design on that side, all the Cavalry of *Brussels*, and *Louvain*, and other neighbouring places, with some Detachments of Foot, were order'd to march out at the same time towards *Mons*, as if we had a Design to have made an Incursion in their Lines between the *Haisne* and the *Sambre*, to raise Contribution. This made the Enemies secure towards the *Meuse*, and facilitated my Lord of *Athlone*'s Enterprize, who was to command the Troops to be concerned in it. As soon as the Troops that march'd from *Maestricht*, *Liege*, &c. were got to *Namur*, they were join'd there by the most considerable part of the Garrison, (which was very strong) making together a Body of Eight or Nine Thousand Men; and Lieutenant General *Coborne*, who Commanded the States Troops in *Namur*, march'd out with them, being to have the Direction of this Undertaking. All these Troops being join'd, pass'd the *Meuse* upon the Bridge at *Namur*, the 2d of *March* last, directing their way up the *Meuse* towards *Dinant*; the 3d, the Artillery and the Cavalry followed, making speed to overtake the Foot. These Forces had two little Rivers to pass, to come to *Givet*; the first, that of *Boch*, which has its Spring near *Chiney*, in the Countrey of *Liege* beyond the *Meuse*, and washing the Frontiers of the Country of *Namur* on that side, falls into the *Meuse* about half way between *Dinant* and *Namur*; the second, the *Lesche*, which rises in the Countrey of *Luxembourg*,

*embourg*, and falls into the *Meuse* between *Dinant* and *Givet*, better known by the Name of *Charlemount*, which is the Name that now prevails, since the Fortification of the Hill that commands *Givet* on the *French* side of the *Meuse*, by *William* I Prince of *Orange*, which he called *Charlemount*, for his great Patron's sake the Emperor *Charles* V. My Lord of *Athlone* having pass'd the first of these two little Rivers the 2d and 3d of the Month, march'd the same Day to the Banks of the *Lesche*, where we found the Passage difficult for our Artillery: We were forc'd to leave our heaviest Cannon there, and to pass the next Day with some Mortars and Field-pieces, part upon the *St. John's Bridge*, and part upon two Bridges of Boats made for that purpose. The Troops that pass'd this River, being most Foot, were now Commanded by Lieutenant General *Coborne*; for my Lord of *Athlone* had marched with the Cavalry to encamp before *Dinant*, and bridle in that Garison during this Expedition. The 4th, being the same Day that Lieutenant General *Coborne* had pass'd the *Lesche*, he came before *Givet*, and the 5th made all things ready to play with his Mortars the next Morning.

*Givet* is a Town situated on both sides of the *Meuse*, and therefore is called by the People thereabouts *Givet cy, & Givet la*; that is, *Givet here* and *Givet there*, or t'other side of the River. That part of the Town which lies on the *Luxembourg* side is the most inconsiderable, and is not fortified, unless it is with a simple Retrenchment; the other, which is the better part of the Town, is Fortified, and *Charlemount* is a kind of Citadel to it; which Place was yielded to the *French King*, upon Condition that he should restore *Dinant* to the Bishop of *Liege*, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; but he having them both in his Possession, thought it convenient to keep them, notwithstanding the Treaty. As soon as we came before *Givet*, that part which lies on the *Luxembourg* side, not being in a condition to resist, was quitted by the Enemies, and the 6th in the Morning early, our Mortars and Cannon began to play over the River to the great *Givet*, where in few Hours we consumed all the Magazines of Hay and Straw, and destroyed some Houses in the Town: But this was not what we so much look'd after, the whole Town not being very considerable. The Magazins of Corn and Meal far'd better, and escap'd most of them, being in good Houses, the most remote from the River; and our Cannon and Mortars, being the lightest, could not conveniently reach them; neither could we so easily find them out as the Magazins of Hay and Straw, which were without, and could be easily discovered, and therefore were soon consumed to Ashes, to the great Damage of the Enemies, who had made vast

Provisions

Provisions in this place. In the Afternoon our Fire ceas'd, and having drawn off our Cannons and Mortars, Lieutenant General *Cohorne* march'd back towards the River *Lesche*, which he pass'd to rejoin my Lord of *Athlone* naar *Dinant*; and the next Day they all came back to *Namur*, without any Loss in this Expedition, some few wounded only excepted. And tho' we had two little Rivers to pass and repass, the Enemies neither offer'd to oppose our Passage going, nor to cut off our Retreat in coming back. However, to prevent such a Disgrace in our Retreat, the Duke of *Holstein Ploen* was gone to *Namur* at this time, and the Cavalry of *Brussels* and *Louvain*, which (as we have said before) had been detach'd to alarm the *French* between *Mons* and the *Sambre*, being advanc'd towards the Plain of *Fleury*, had Orders to march to *Namur* upon the first Command, and make good my Lord of *Athlone*'s Retreat, if the Enemies Garisons had stirr'd on that side.

It was a great Mortification to the *French*, to receive such an Affront in that very time that they expected to have been Masters of *England*, but had miscarried in it; and that this great Design had redounded so much to their Dishonour by the Discovery of the Conspiracy. Nevertheless, Count *Guiscard*, Governour of *Dinant*, had a great Mind to have some Satisfaction for this Affront, and endeavour'd to surprize the Lines we had made upon the Hill of St. *Barbe*, to cover the Approaches of *Namur* on that side: To this end he march'd the 20th with a strong Detachment from *Dinant*, with as much Secresie, and as suddenly as he could; but he did not come so unexpectedly, but that he found the Garison of *Namur* under Arms, and our Lines at St. *Barbe* very well mann'd, and in a condition to receive him; which oblig'd the Count to lay aside this Design, and to return to his Government of *Dinant*. But as if we had made it our business to provoke one another to such Undertakings, some Engineers of *Namur* had a mind to be even with Count *de Guiscard* for it, and to try a new Experiment upon *Dinant*. They had contriv'd a sort of Wooden Mortars, bound about with strong Iron Hoops, which were so light, that they could be carried upon a Mule or Packhorse. A small Detachment of Fifteen or Twenty Soldiers was sent with Three of these new-fashion'd Mortar-pieces, carried upon Horses, to try what could be done with them at *Dinant*. They came near to the *Glacis* of the place in the Dark of the Night, but could do no other Harm with them, than to alarm the Garison, which expected to have been serv'd as *Givet* was; and when they found that little could be done with their Mortars, they left them behind upon the place, and march'd off as fast as they could, for fear of being pursu'd.

The Count *de Guiſtard* having made a fruitleſs Attempt upon the Lines of St. *Barbe*, obliig'd us however to take care, leſt they ſhould by our Negligence be indue'd to another ſuch Attempt; and therefore Major General *Sworin* was commanded to encamp there in Hutts, with Ten or Twelve Battalions, for the Guard of the Lines and Works we had made upon this Hill, till the opening of the Campagne, which was not now very far off, the Spring coming on apace. Theſe Battalions under the Command of Major General *Sworin* were drawn from the leaſt expos'd Garriſons, to march up for the Security of this important Frontier.

Whilſt theſe were the Preludes of the approaching Campagne, all things were making ready on both ſides for the taking of the Field; but eſpecially, the Enemies were very active in bringing down their Troops towards their Frontier in *Flanders*, where they were to have two very numerous Armies; the one Commanded by the Mareſchal of *Bouffleurs*, and the other by the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, and ſuch as they have not yet had the like in this Countrey, for the vaſt number of their Battalions, as we ſhall ſhew hereafter, when we come to give a Liſt of their ſeveral Lines of Battel. By what appears from the great Magazins they had laid in at *Givet*, 'tis reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that if their Deſign againſt *England* had taken effect, they would have beſieged *Namur*, which (though made much ſtronger at preſent than ever it has been) yet would have been an eaſie Conqueſt to them, after ſuch a Blow given to *England*. But as the *French* on the one ſide were pouring down ſuch numbers of Troops upon us in *Flanders*, we on the other were forced to leſſen ours, (as we have ſaid it above) by leaving Ten of thoſe Battalions in *England* that had come over with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*: And therefore, though the Conſpiracy was happily diſcovered, to the Confuſion of our Enemies, and that they had quite miſcarried in their deſign'd Invaſion, yet they got thus much by it, that our Army was Ten Battalions leſs in *Flanders* than it ſhould otherwiſe have been, which was no inconſiderable Diminution.

During theſe Preparations for the opening of the Campagne, his Majeſty was ſtill in *England*, where the Affairs of the Parliament detain'd him, which had begun to Sit the Winter before later than ordinary, by reaſon of the new Election made after the King's Arrival from *Flanders*. And as the Parliament began to Sit late, ſo had it more Buſineſs to diſpatch this Seſſions than any before ſince the Revolution. Beſides the uſual Taxes, they had the Coin of the Nation to redreſs, which had been ſo Clipt, Counterfeited, and Abuſed, that the like was never heard of before, and I hope ſhall never

be

be hereafter; insomuch, that it has made the greatest Difficulty that *England* can lie under during the War, and is at present a most fatal Obstacle to a Peace, which otherwise might have been made before now. If these Affairs gave the Parliament so much Business, the Discovery of that Hellish Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person created more, which for a time put a Delay to former Business, in order to make several wholsom Laws for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person, and for the Security of the present Government, so as it may for the future be above the Reach and Power of such Barbarous and Violent Attempts to subvert it. This is a Blessing we owe to the good Providence of Almighty God, who has made these pernicious Contrivances of our Enemies, turn to their Confusion, and even to the Settlement of the Present Government upon a firmer, and so much the more solid Foundation, (which is the only Security we have for our Religion, Laws, and Liberties) and to demonstrate to the whole World in so great a Conjuncture, the People of *England*'s Zeal, Loyalty, and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government. Besides the Session of Parliament which kept the King in *England* at this time, Sir *George Rook* was not yet come from the *Streights* with the Fleet we had there, but was expected with a great deal of Impatience, after that the contrary Winds had kept that Squadron at Home (which was designed to reinforce him) so long, that 'twas impossible it should come time enough to put Sir *George* in a Condition to dispute the Passage of the *Streights* to *Chateau-renaud*. And he was at present expected with so much the more Impatience, that he had a great Convoy of Merchant Ships along with him, which oblig'd him to Sail heavy, so that he could not make the best of his way to *England*; and therefore 'twas to be fear'd, lest the *Thoulon* Fleet, which had no such Impediment, should overtake him; which would have been a business of the last Consequence to *England*.

But at length Sir *George Rook* arrived safe, between the middle and latter end of *April*, with all his Fleet and Convoy, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of all good English People, who were now quite deliver'd from all their Apprehensions and Fears. The Channel Fleet was at the same time ready in the *Downs*, expecting Sir *George Rook*'s coming, who at his arrival upon our Coast was ordered thither, to make up our Line of Battel for the Sea. If this Junction had been made more to the West, it would in all likelihood have been very fatal to the *French*, who were now no less apprehensive for the Count *de Chateau-renaud*, than we had been just before for Sir *George Rook*. But in the uncertainty we were about our *Streights* Fleet, that of Home was safer in the *Downs*, where it had still a secure Retreat

*May.* in the River. These two Fleets being join'd together, and our Line of Battel form'd under the Command of Sir *George Rook*, they were ordered immediately to Sea, to endeavour to intercept the *French* Fleet coming from the *Streights* before they could get into *Breſt*. And all things being ſo ſafe in *England* at this time, and the Parliament having diſpatched the moſt important Buſineſſes before it, the King being reſolved to paſs into *Flanders*, went to the Parliament the 27th to put an end to this Seſſion, and accordingly the Parliament was Prorogued, and his Majeſty (having firſt given Audience to the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors that had come to Congratulate his happy Acceſſion to the Crown) went down to *Margate* the 2d of *May*, where a Squadron of Men of War was waiting to Convoy him over. The 3d, the King went on Board, and put to Sea; but the Wind proving immediately after contrary, his Majeſty was obliged to come a-ſhoar back again. The 5th, the Wind proving ſomething more favourable, the King went on Board; the Wind at firſt ſetting out became contrary, and his Majeſty was like to be put back again to *Margate*; but the Wind coming Weſterly at that time, gave the King an eaſie Paſſage to *Holland*, where he arriv'd at *Oranje Polder* the 7th, and went that Day to the *Hague*, where his Majeſty was Complemented by the States, and all Foreign Miniſters, upon his happy Arrival, and the great Danger he had eſcape'd, by the Diſcovery of the late Conſpiracy. The ſame Wind that brought his Majeſty over to *Holland*, kept our Fleet in the Channel, and ſerv'd to bring the Count *de Chateau-renaud* into *Breſt* with the *Thoulon* Fleet, where he came at the ſame time that the King arriv'd at *Holland*.

The *French* were now (at his Majeſty's coming over) beginning to take the Field, having their Rendezvous in two ſeveral places, to make up two different Armies. That which was to be Commanded by the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, being call'd the Army of *Flanders*, had its Rendezvous, part at *Givry* near *Mons*, and the other part in their Lines between the *Scheld* and *Courtray*. The Army which was to be Commanded by the Mareſchal of *Bouffler*s, called the Army of the *Meuſe*, gathered together on the other ſide of the *Sambre*, where it Canton'd in the Villages between *Charleroy*, *Gerpynes*, and *Ham ſur Heure*. The Mareſchal of *Bouffler*s had been moſt part of the Winter (ſetting aſide his Journeys to the *French* Court) in his Government of *Flanders*; but the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* kept at Court, from whence, having his laſt Diſpatches, he arrived Poſt at *Valenciennes* the 29th of *April*, where he was met by the Mareſchal of *Bouffler*s, in order to a Conference; after which the two Mareſchals ſeparated to command their two ſeveral Armies. *Villeroy* went

went to *Courtray*, and *Boufflers* towards the *Sambre*. Immediately upon the coming of the Mareschal of *Villeroy*, Bridges were ordered to be made upon the *Scheld* at *Pont d'Espieres*, for the Communication of his Army, part of which lay at *Givry*, and the other within the Lines. Upon this first Motion of the Enemies in order to take the Field, the *Dutch* Troops began to draw out of Garrison, and had their Rendezvous, part at *Tilmont*, which was the most considerable, and design'd, in Conjunction with the *Brandenburg* Forces, to make the Army of *Brabant*. The rest had their Rendezvous at the Abby of *Asleghem*, near *Alost*, upon the way to *Brussels*. The first was Commanded by the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, the other *Velt Mareschal*, General of the States Armies. The Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, that had commanded the two former Campagnes after the Death of Prince *Waldeck*, and had been made *Velt Mareschal* in his room, retir'd to pass the Summer at *Ploen*, being his own Territory, in the Countrey of *Holstein*: And the Prince *Casimir* of *Nassaw*, Stadtholder of *Friesland*, who was another of the *Velt Mareschals* of the States, had died the *March* before, being then not above Five or Six and Thirty, and a very brave and valiant Prince. The *Dutch* Troops of *Asleghem*, being about Five and Twenty Battalions, were Commanded by the Count *de Noyelles*, Lieutenant General; being there in a Post to join either his Majesty's Forces, (which were to be Commanded by the P. *de Vaudemont*) or the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, as there should be occasion, and according to the Motion of the Enemies, who were now before-hand with us in the Field; which is no small advantage for the Operations of a Campagn. Our Army in *Flanders* was less by Ten Battalions than the last Year, which Battalions had been left in *England*; the *Brandenburg* Troops, and those Battalions which were to be Commanded by the Landtgrave of *Hesse*, were not come as yet from *Germany*; and the *French* had such a number of Troops ready in their Frontier, that we could not pretend to advance, so soon as could be wished, towards the Enemies, without an apparent Risk of being beaten. This oblig'd us to content our selves to observe the *French*, and to let them chuse such Camps as were most convenient for them, and the most likely to hinder after in the Proceeding of the Campagne any Undertaking on our side, as we shall tell in the Sequel of this History. *May.*

The *French* Troops being all come to their several Rendezvous, and the Mareschals of *Boufflers* and *Villeroy* being at the Head of them, began now to march. Those which had gather'd at *Givry* near *Mons*, march'd to the *Scheld*, which they pass'd at the Bridges that had been laid for them, and join'd the rest of *Villeroy*'s Army behind

*May.* behind the Lines of *Courtray*. As soon as ever this Junction was made, the whole Army march'd out of the Lines, and encamp'd the 7th at *Harlebeck*; the 8th, the Army advanc'd as far as *Vive St. Eloy* upon the *Lys*; and the 9th, the Mareschal of *Villeroy* march'd towards *Petteyhem*, and *Deinse*, in order to encamp near this place between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*. Monsieur *de Caraman* Major General, had been detach'd the 7th before from the Camp at *Harlebeck* with two Thousand Horse and Dragoons, and some Grenadiers, to secure this Camp before-hand, lest the Troops that were in Garison in *Ghendt* and *Bruges*, and upon the Canal, should get there before the Army could come up: But we were not in a Condition to dispute this Camp, and the Enemies got it without any Opposition. *Villeroy*'s Army being come near this place the 9th, encamp'd with the Right at *Cruys Houtem*, and the Left at *Petteghem*, for so that part of *Deinse* is call'd which lies on the *Scheld* side of the *Lys*. The Mareschal of *Villeroy* took his Quarter at *Matheten*, a Village upon the *Lys*, about a League higher than *Deinse*; and Monsieur *Reynold* Major General, encamp'd with two Brigades of Foot before this last place, to cover the Town, which lay open since the *French* had taken and dismantled it the Year before. At the same time that the Mareschal of *Villeroy* came so near our Frontier by the taking of this strong Camp, which runs amidst Woods and thick inclosures, the Mareschal of *Boufflers* past the *Sambre* at *Montigny*, between *Chasselet* and *Charleroy*, and came the 10th in the Plain of *Fleury*, with his Right at *Veillane* towards the *Sambre*, and his Left at *Hepignies* towards *Melle*, and his Head Quarter in the Town of *Fleury*, which remain'd in the Rear of his Army, pretty near the Center of it. The *French* King had so contriv'd it, that his most considerable Armies, not only in this Countrey, but upon the *Rhine*, and in *Piemont*, should enter at once upon the Allies Frontiers. And therefore the Mareschal of *Choiseul* pass'd the same Day the *Rhine* at *Philipsburg*, to march towards the *Neckar*. And the Mareschal of *Catinat*, whose Army had fil'd through the *Alps*, and Rendezvous'd near *Pignerol*, enter'd the the Plain of *Turin*, threatning to Bombard that place; but 'twas rather to force the Allies to quit the Duke of *Savoy*'s Countrey, upon the Treaty that had been made privately the Winter before, and to establish the Neutrality of *Italy*. All these Armies being thus in motion at once, the *French* King declar'd the same Day, That he had now Four Armies in the Enemies Countrey. As for *Catalonia*, (where the *French* were like to have but a very weak Army, by reason of the great Detachments that had been order'd thence to make *Catinat* so strong in *Piemont*, as he was) he had no great reason

to

to be afraid on that side; for he knows that the *Spaniards* do not take Advantages; and therefore the Duke of *Vendosme*'s Army, which did not exceed at most 18000 Men, has been sufficient to act Defensively on that side, notwithstanding that it is there the *Spaniards* should be most sensible, as being challeng'd at their own Home. *May.*

Whilst the Mareschal of *Boufflers* was in the Plain of *Fleury*, the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, with the few Troops he had, did not think himself safe at *Tilmont*, and therefore retreated to *Louvain*, to post himself in the strong Camp of *Parck*, and expect the coming up of the *Brandenburg*, *Cologne*, and *Liege* Troops. Prince *Vaudemont* at the same time was at *Ghendt*, whither he repaired upon the first News of *Villeroy*'s coming down from Court to *Flanders*, having left *Brussels* the 5th, to come the same Day to *Ghendt*; and upon the first News of the Enemies having posted themselves along the *Lys*, between *Deinse* and *Cruys Houtem*, he immediately dispatched an Express to Major General *Ramsey*, to march that very Night with the Garison of *Bruges*, and other Regiments quarter'd thereabouts upon the Countrey, and encamp at *Bellem*, upon the Canal between *Bruges* and *Ghendt*. According to these Orders the Garison of *Bruges* march'd the 9th about 7 of the Clock in the Evening to take this Post, which is the most dangerous along the Canal, by reason of a convenient Ford at this place, where the Enemies Cavalry could easily have pass'd; and not being above three Leagues from *Deinse*, if the Enemies had once gain'd it, we could not have hindred their Army from passing the Canal, and putting the *Pais de Waes* under Contribution, which is but the least Mischief that could have been the Consequence of it. By this Diligence Thirteen Battalions were got behind the Canal at *Bellem* before Morning, where the Duke of *Wirtemberg* repair'd from *Ghendt* to Command them; and the Cavalry of *Bruges* march'd out after them about Midnight to reinforce them: But Col. *How*'s Regiment was left at *Bruges* to keep Garison there till further Orders. The 11th, the First Battalion of *Scots* Guards that had been in Quarters of Refreshment since their Return from *England*, in the *Pais de Nort*, or Countrey behind the Canal of *Ostend*, were order'd to the Camp, as well as those of *Tiffin*, *Zeeland*, and Prince of *Brandenburg*. Prince *Vaudemont* being apprehensive that the Enemies might attempt the Passage of the Canal, if we had no more Forces to dispute it, order'd the Count *de Noyelles*, whom we have left encampt at *Asseghem*, to march to *Ghendt*, to reinforce him with the Five and Twenty Battalions he commanded: And accordingly the same Day, being the 11th,

Count

May. Count *Noyelles* came to *Ghendt*, and encamp'd part along the *Scheld*, without the Citadel, and part near *Diſtelberg*, the *Fauxbourg* upon the way to *Antwerp*. The 12th, the two Battalions of the Royal Regiment, and the Regiments of *Seymour*, *Fairfax*, Sir *Mathew Bridges*, and *Saunderſon*, were commanded to march to *Marykirk* within the Canal, and were afterwards followed by the Battalion of *Scots* Guards, and the Regiments of *Tiffin* and *Zoutlandt*; the Main of the Army being deſign'd here, whilſt the Enemies ſhould continue in their Camp of *Deinſe* and *Cruys-Houtem*, as being the moſt convenient to obſerve their Motions. The Prince, who had continued at *Ghendt* to this day, took his Head Quarters at *New Wandelghem*, within an *Engliſh* Mile of *Ghendt*, where he had the moſt conſiderable part of his Army; the reſt was order'd to keep the Poſts along the Canal of *Bruges*, which before were guarded by Detachments of 300 Men. Between *St. George* and *Moorbrugghe* towards *Bruges*, the Regiments of *Waller*, *Collier*, *Maitland*, *Lorne*, and *Buchan*, had Orders to encamp for the Defence of theſe two Paſſages, (the firſt a Ford, and the ſecond a Bridge) having all the Dragoons along with them, except the Dragoons of *Mirmont*, which were ſtill in *Bruges*, and thoſe of Colonel *Lloyd*, which were commanded to *Newport*, to join a Body of Ten or Eleven Battalions, which had been order'd to encamp near this place, under the Command of Major General *Fagel*. The Regiments of *Mackay*, Sir *David Collier*, *Ingoldesby*, and *Ferguſon*, were poſted at *Bellem*, having along with them the *Dutch* Cavalry in his Majeſty's Service, commanded by Brigadeers *Sohack* and *Boncourt*, as the Brigade of Foot was by Sir *David Collier*; the whole being under Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* Lieutenant General, who had his Quarter here. The Battalions of the Prince of *Brandenburg*, *La Meloniere*, Prince *George*, and *Jutland*, had the Guard of the Poſt of *Lovendeghem*, where they were encamp'd; and the Main of the Army (as we have now ſaid) lay under the Walls of *Ghendt*, within the Canal, at *Marykirk*, *Diſtelberg*, and along the *Scheld* before the Citadel. And to put the Canal of *Bruges* in a better Poſture of Defence, Pioneers were commanded from the Countrey between *Ghendt* and *Bruges*, to work at a Retrenchment all along within the Canal; and not only here, but the ſame Work was undertaken at the ſame time for the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Newport*, the Soldiers doing their part in the places where they were encamp'd; by which means this Work was advanced with all Expedition, and ſoon put in a Condition to put our Troops under the Cover of a good Parapet for the Defence of the Canals. That of *Bruges*, which goes to *Ghendt*, was made in the

Year

Year 1613. during the first Truce between the *Spaniards* and the *States*. Prince *Maurice* having taken *Sluys* much about the same time that the Marquis *Spinola* had taken *Ostend* from the *States*, the Town of *Ghendt* could have no more Communication to the Sea, which it had before from *Sluys* by a Canal to *Damme*, now call'd the Old Canal, which at present serves for no other use but to bring up Wood from the Countrey thereabouts to *Ghendt*, being join'd to the Canal of *Bruges* by a *Digue* between *Lovendeghem* and *Mary Kirk*. After the *States* had taken *Sas van Ghendt* in the Year 1644. or 45. the *Flemings* fortify'd the Canal of *Bruges* on the other side, to hinder the Passage of the *States* Troops towards *Courtray*, and the *Chastellenie* of *Ipres*, where otherwise their Parties would have been daily to raise Contribution: The Ruines of which Retrenchments and Redoubts they had all along this Canal remain to this Day, much to the Inconveniency of the Retrenchment we have made this Year on the other side. The Mareschal of *Gassion*, having in the Campagne of 1646 taken all the Towns the *Spaniards* had upon the *Lys*, from *Armentiers* to *Deinse*, came upon the back of this old Retrenchment, which was guarded by the Duke of *Lorain*, who was thereupon obliged to retire to *Ghendt* and *Bruges*, and thus gave way to the joining of the *States* Army and that of the *French*. *May.*

The 13th, the Cloathings of several of our Regiments being lately come from *England*, were brought by Water from *Bruges* to *Mary Kirk*. The 14th, the Foot Regiments that had been in Garrison in *Ghendt*, march'd out to join the Prince's Camp; and the two Battalions of *Dutch* Guards came much about the same time. The 16th, the Prince reviewed the *English* Regiments at *Mary Kirk*, being newly cloathed. The 20th, *Beltastel*'s Regiment, the Battalion of *Hanover* Guards, and the two *Swisse* Battalions of *Tzcharner*, march'd into the Prince's Camp; as also did *How*'s Regiment from *Bruges* the 25th; the 27th, *Zoutlandt*'s Regiment march'd from *Marykirk* to encamp at *Distelberg*, under the Command of Count *de Noyelles* Lieutenant General; and his Majesty was expected in the Camp this day.

The King having Landed at the *Hague* the 7th, tarried there till the 13th, when his Majesty went to *Loo*, to take the Divertisements of the Season, before the Fatigues of the Field: But at the same time there were great Discourses of a General Peace, which broke out at his Majesty's Arrival in *Holland*; the *French King* having sent about this time one Monsieur *de Callieres* privately into *Holland* to be his Agent, in order to make some Overtures of a General Peace, where he had then some Conferences with one of the most considerable Members of the States General about it. The King being come

*May.* to *Loo* the 13th, tarried there till the 25th, that his Majesty came to *Breda*; and the 26th, continued his Journey towards the Army of *Flanders*, and lay that Night at the Castle of *Merxem* near *Antwerp*, where the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had come from *Brussels*, and the Prince of *Vaudemont* from the Camp near *Ghendt*, met his Majesty, to Complement him upon his Arrival in the Countrey, and to hold a Conference of War for the Operations of the following Campagne. The 27th, the King having pass'd the *Scheld* at *Antwerp*, came that Day to the Camp near *Ghendt*, and took his Quarters at *Mary Kirk*, within the Canal, where the greatest part of the Army of *Flanders* lay encamp'd; but most of the Domesticks were order'd towards *Brabant*, because the King did not design to make any stay here, but to leave this Army to the Prince's Command, to cover the Frontier from *Ghendt* to *Newport*, and to observe the Motions of the Mareschal of *Villeroy*. At his Majesty's Arrival to the Camp, all our Artillery was thrice discharged, at well as that of *Ghendt*, all round the Ramparts of the Town and Citadel. The Prince came back to the Camp with his Majesty, but the Elector of *Bavaria* went to *Brussels*, in order to put himself at the Head of the *Brabant* Army, which lay at *Park* for some time, under the Command of the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, but was now advanced to *Wavre* and *Limale*, higher up the *Dyle*, where the Elector arriv'd the next Day; which brings me to say something of the Motions of this Army, and to bring it into this Camp of *Limale*.

We have said before, that upon the Mareschal of *Bouffiers* entring into the Plain of *Fleury*, the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, (who gather'd the *Dutch* Troops that were to serve in *Brabant* near *Tilmont*) did not think himself safe there, but retir'd to *Louvain*, to post himself in the strong Camp of *Parck*, where he took his Quarter in the Abby of that Name, there to wait for the coming up of the *Brandenburg*, *Liege*, and *Cologne* Forces, which were daily expected. The Troops of *Brandenburg* having left their Winter Quarters in the Dioceses of *Cologne*, Duchy of *Cleves*, and *Aix la Chapelle*, were got together at *Vizet* upon the *Meuse* by the 15th, under the Command of Velt Mareschal General *Fleming*; the same Day they pass'd the said River upon a Bridge of Boats; and by the 20th they were got to the Neighbourhood of *Louvain*; which made the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck* march from the Camp at *Parck*, and pass the River *Dyle* at *Havre*, in order to get up higher on the other side of that River, which now remain'd between him and *Boufflers*'s Army, and so to post himself at *Neer Ische*, where the Prince took his Quarter, with the Right of his Army at *Duysbourg*,

and

and the Left at *Lembeck* upon the *Dyle*. The *Brandenburg* Troops still encamp'd in the Neighbourhood under the Command of their own General, till the Elector ſhould come to Command the whole. Upon the Elector's coming back from *Antwerp* to meet the King, the Army of *Brabant* left the Camp of *Neer Iſche*, and march'd up the *Dyle* to the Camp of *Wavre*, where the Elector came to command it, and took his Quarter in the Abby of *Wavre*, the Right of the Army being at *Limale* upon the *Dyle*, and the Left at *Ottenberg* upon the Brook of *Laen*, which the Army had paſs'd to come hither; the *Dyle* was before. The *Brandenburg* Troops came in here to the Line of Battel, as alſo thoſe of *Liege* and *Cologne*, commanded by the Prince *Cerclas* of *Tilly*. *May.*

The King, who had no other buſineſs in the *Flanders* Army than to review his own Troops, could not make a long ſtay there, but diſpatched that buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, to take the Command of the *Brabant* Army upon him, where there was a Proſpect of more Action, and where his Preſence was therefore moſt neceſſary. The 28th, being the very next Day after his Majeſty's Arrival at the Camp, the King reviewed the Infantry that was encamped at *Mary Kirk*; the ſame Day in the Evening Colonel *Brewer*'s Regiment came to the Camp from *Bruges* and *Oſtend*. The 29th, the King went in the Morning to review the Regiments that lay at *Lovendeghem*, *Bellem*, and thoſe at *St. George*, and *Moorbrugghe*, who came up near the Half-way-Houſe upon the Canal for that purpoſe; and in the Afternoon the Horſe Grenadiers, My Lord *Portland*'s Regiment of Horſe, and the Dragoons, paſs'd before his Majeſty; all which Troops were very well cloathed, and in a very good Order and Condition, moſt of the Regiments being compleat. The 30th in the Morning, the King reviewed the *Dutch* Infantry, under the Command of the Count *de Noyelles*; and in the Afternoon the *Engliſh* Cavalry, which was ſtill in Quarters in *Ghendt*, which made a very good Appearance, both Man and Horſe being in very good Order. The 31th, his Majeſty made a Promotion of ſeveral General Officers, which were declared this Day. Among the Horſe, Brigadiers *l'Etang*, *Boncourt*, and *Leveſon*, were made Major-Generals, and Prince *Charles* of *Wirtemberg* was made Brigadier. In the Foot, Brigadiers *Stewart*, *Erle*, *Collier*, and My Lord *Cutts*, were made Major Generals; and the Colonels *Fairfax*, *Tiffin*, *Maitland*, *Ingoldesby*, *Belcaſtel*, *Trelawny*, and Monſieur *des Vilattes*, Major of the *Dutch* Guards, were made Brigadiers. Colonel *Cunningham* was alſo made Brigadier of Dragoons in the place of Brigadier *Wynn*, that had died the laſt Year of of his Wounds received at *Moorſleed*. The firſt of *June* the King

*June.* left the *Flanders* Army to go to that of *Brabant*, and went that Day to *Malines*, being attended part of the way by the Prince of *Vaudemont*. The two Battalions of *Engliſh* Guards, and the firſt Battalion of *Dutch* Guards, were commanded the ſame way, together with the Life-Guards, Horſe Grenadiers, My Lord of *Portland*'s Regiment of Horſe, and thoſe of *Wood*, and *Windham*, which two laſt march'd out of *Ghendt* at this time to ſerve in the *Brabant* Army. The 2d, his Majeſty came to the Camp at *Wavre*, and took his Quarters at *Petit Wavre*.

The Junction of the *Dutch*, *Brandenburg*, *Liege*, and *Cologne* Troops, and of the *Bavarians*, and *Spaniards*, having been made in this place in one Line of Battel, the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* did not think it convenient to remain longer in the Plain of *Fleury*, but retreated nearer to *Charleroy*, where he encamp'd with his Right near the *Sambre*, and his Left at *Goſſelies*, being the Head-Quarter, having the River *Pieton* behind him: Yet, notwithſtanding this Retreat, our Army in the Camp of *Wavre* was not then above Two and Fifty Battalions ſtrong, but we had above 150 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons. The King, to make the *Brabant* Army ſtronger in Foot, ſent for a conſiderable Detachment from the Prince's Army, to be Commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*. Accordingly, on the 4th, the Regiments of *Seymour*, *Fuſiliers*, *Collingwood*, *Stanley*, *Marton*, and *Naſſaw*, were order'd from the Prince's Army to march to *Appels* upon the *Scheld* near *Dendermond*, under the Command of Brigadier *Fitzpatrick*. The ſame Day the Regiments of *Mackay*, *Ingoldesby*, and *Ferguſon*, were detach'd the ſame way, under the Command of Brigadier *Ingoldesby*, and march'd to *Mulenſtein*, where they paſs'd the Canal at *Sas-van-Ghendt*. The two *Swiſſe* Battalions of *Capol* were commanded to *Bellem*, to encamp in their places. The ſame Evening the Duke of *Wirtemberg* left the Prince's Camp, and march'd towards *Dendermond*, with the *Daniſh* Guards, and the Regiments of *Bielke*, *Holſtein Beck*, *Weldern*, and the two *Swiſſe* Battalions of *Tzcharner*, making together *Banniere*'s Brigade; and a Brigade of Horſe, commanded by Brigadier *Pyper*, being compos'd of the Regiments of *Vanzee*, *Zeulen*, *Montflin*, and *Montpouillan*. The 5th, all theſe Troops join'd together at *Appels* upon the *Scheld*, being in all Fifteen Battalions, and Eight Squadrons, Commanded in Chief by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, having under him Count *Naſſaw* Lieutenant General, Major General *Erle*, Brigadiers *Fitzpatrick*, *Banniere*, and *Ingoldesby* of Foot, and Brigadier *Pyper* of Horſe. Colonel *Collingwood*'s Regiment was order'd back to the Camp at *Mary Kirk* from hence; and Colonel *Webb*'s Regiment

giment being in Garriſon in *Dendermond*, join'd the Duke of *Wirtemberg* in the place of it. *June.*

Upon this Detachment of ſo many Troops from the Prince's Army at *Mary Kirk*, *Anhalt*'s Brigade was order'd to march from Count *Noyelles* Camp, between the Canal of *Sas-van-Ghendt* and the *Scheld*, to reinforce the Troops that lay at *Mary-Kirk*, to be there more at hand for the Defence of the Canal. Theſe Troops encamp'd upon a Line between *Mary-Kirk* and *Wandelghem*, with the Regiments of *Churchil* and *Frederick Hamilton*, and ſome *Danes* that had been there before. This was a very irregular Camp; for the Country behind the Canals ſupply'd the Army with dry Forrage the whole Campagne; and therefore we were oblig'd to encamp ſo as to do the Countrey the leaſt Damage poſſible, eſpecially now that the Corn was upon the Ground; ſome Regiments encamping here, and others there, according as they found Ground where there was no Corn. And, notwithſtanding that we had Forrage brought to the very Front of our Regiments by Water, yet I have ſeen in the *Paris* Gazette, (where our Armies muſt be ſtill in very bad Circumſtances) that Forrage has been very ſcarce in the Prince's Army, and that we have been forced to go three or four Leagues for it. This was the Poſture of the Main Body of the Prince's Army, who, ſince his Majeſty had left it to go to *Brabant*, had removed his Quarter from *Wandelghem* to that which had been the King's at *Mary-Kirk*; four Battalions encamp'd juſt upon the Right of *Mary-Kirk* Bridge, being the two of the Royal Regiment, *Collingwood*, and *Fairfax*; Colonel *How*'s in the Rear; and five upon the Left towards *Ghendt*, *viz.* *Brewer*, *Tiffin*, *Saunderſon*, *Bridges*, and the *Scots* Guards; another Brigade, being moſt *Danes*, encamp'd about half a Mile upon the Right of all by its ſelf towards *Lovendeghem*. All theſe Regiments were almoſt parallel to the Canal: But we had another Line almoſt perpendicular to the former, which encamp'd along the Road, between *Mary Kirk* and *New Wandelghem*, being compos'd of the Second Battalion of *Dutch* Guards, the Regiments of *Churchill* and *Frederick Hamilton*, two *Daniſh* Battalions, and *Anhalt*'s Brigade. Count *Noyelles* continu'd encamp'd as before. The Artillery encamp'd without the *Sas Porte* of *Ghendt*, behind that Canal, with *Mulenſtein* upon the Right, and the *Sas Porte* on the Left. We were ſo long in this irregular Camp, that this Deſcription of it could not well be avoided; which Camp we ſhall leave at preſent, to ſay ſomething of the oppoſite Army commanded by the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* between *Deinſe* and *Cruys Houtem*.

Although

*June.* Although the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* was in this Camp with a very conſiderable Army ſince the 9th of *May*, yet little remarkable had paſs'd in it, ſetting aſide the Deſertion of the Soldiers, which was indeed extraordinary. They came in daily very thick to *Ghendt* and *Audenarde*, and in a Month or five Weeks time there were about 5000 Deſerters reckon'd to have paſs'd thro' theſe places, ſome taking Service amongſt us, others going towards *Germany*, to ſerve either upon the *Rhine* or in *Hungary*. A great many of thoſe that had been forc'd laſt year to take on among the *French*, during the Impriſonment of the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deinſe*, took this occaſion to come over to us again, the thick and cloſe Countrey where *Villeroy* was encamp'd being very favourable to Deſerters. And the *French* are the moſt likely to take hold of ſuch an occaſion of any People in *Chriſtendom*, not out of any Diſaffection for their King or his Service, but their Pay being but ſmall, as ſoon as they get new Cloaths, they deſert to ſell their Mounting, and to get a little Money for taking on amongſt the Allies, where if they can get Service, you generally find them to deſert back again with the Mounting and Arms they got from us. The *French* Generals know the Temper of their Soldiers ſo well in this caſe, that they commonly give a General Amneſty twice in the Year to bring them back. And this Shift to get Money, by ſelling of their Cloaths and Arms, is the Reaſon that the *French* always deſert moſt in the beginning of a Campagne, whilſt their Cloaths are at the beſt Advantage.

The Mareſchal of *Villeroy*'s Army, upon its coming to this Camp, fell on Forraging the Countrey between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, reſerving the Forrage beyond the *Lys* for after-occaſions; for this was not a Camp they deſign'd to part with in haſte. The *French* begun with Forraging the Neighbourhood of *Audenarde*, where they went ſometimes under the Canon of the Place. But the moſt conſiderable Exploit they did againſt this Garriſon, was their burning ſeveral Hayricks in the Counterſcarp near the *Courtray Porte*, a Detachment having been commanded in the Night-time for that purpoſe, not long after their firſt coming to this Camp. The Mareſchal of *Villeroy* went the very next Day to view the place with Eight Squadrons, and advanc'd very near it upon a Riſing Ground, or Height, that is juſt without *Courtray Porte*, and which is the only place where a Trench can be open'd againſt *Audenarde*, the *Scheld* overflowing all the reſt. This made ſome People believe, as if the *French* had a Deſign to Beſiege it. Indeed they were now between us and *Audenarde*, and they could not be hinder'd from Inveſting of it; but, notwithſtanding their great Armies, they did not think it convenient to meddle with

with it, either becauſe they did not think themſelves ſtrong enough for it, or for fear of giving us the occaſion of undertaking ſomething againſt *Dunkirk*, whilſt they ſhould be employ'd in this Siege. The Princes of the Blood having left the Court, the Prince of *Conty*, and the Dukes of *Chartres* and *Bourbon*, came the 14th of *May* to *Villeroy*'s Army, where they were to ſerve this Campagne; and at the ſame time the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Tholouſe* went to that of *Boufflers*. 'Twas reported that there had been ſome Difference the laſt Campagne between the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* and the Duke *du Maine*, about the Retreat of *Wouterghem*. Whether this Report was true, or no, the Duke *du Maine* ſerv'd this Campagne in the Mareſchal of *Bouffler*'s Army. The 15th, being the Day after the Arrival of the Princes of the Blood, the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* reviewed his Army, of which I ſhall here inſert the Line of Battel. *June.*

## *The Line of Battel of the* Flanders *Army, Commanded by the Mareſchal of* Villeroy.

### RIGHT WING.

*First LINE.*

The Duke of *Chartres*, General of the Horſe.

Monſieur *de Roſen*, Lieutenant General.

*Vandeuil*, *Bezons*, and *Caraman*, Major Generals.

| Brigades | Regiments, Squadrons. | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nogent.* | *Dragons du Roy.* | 3 |
| | *Fontenay.* | 3 |
| *Romery.* *Maiſon du Roy.* | Horſe Grenadiers. | 1 |
| | *Noailles* (Life-Guards.) | 3 |
| | *Lorges* (Life-Guards.) | 3 |
| | *Villeroy* (Life-Guards.) | 3 |
| | *Duras* (Life-Guards.) | 3 |
| | *Gens d'Armes.* | 1 |
| | *Chevaux Legers.* | 1 |
| | *Gran. Mouſquetaires.* | 2 |
| Prince *Camille.* | *Roſen.* | 3 |
| | Prince *Camille.* | 3 |
| | *Cuiraſſiers.* | 3 |
| | Squadrons | 32 |

*Second LINE.*

Monſieur *de Montrevel*, Lieutenant General.

The Duke of *Luxembourg*, and Monſieur *de Rottembourg*, Major Generals.

| Brigades | Regiments, Squadrons. | |
|---|---|---|
| *Vaillac.* | Commiſſary General. | 3 |
| | *Vaillac.* | 3 |
| | *Quadt.* | 3 |
| *Du Pleſſis.* | *Du Roſel.* | 3 |
| | *Preſle.* | 3 |
| | *Du Pleſſis.* | 3 |
| | Squadrons | 18 |

Cavalry of the Right Wing in all——50

Body

*June.*

# Body of FOOT.

## *First LINE.*

The Prince of *Conty*, General of the Foot.

The Duke of *Berwick*, and the Marquis of *Crequy*, Lieutenant Generals.

*Cayeux*, *Albergoty*, *Reynold*, and *Furville*, Major-Generals.

| Brigades, | Regiments, | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| *Liancourt.* | *Navarre* | 3 |
| | *Vermandois.* | 2 |
| | *Nice.* | 1 |
| | *Vexin.* | 1 |
| | *Puy, Normand.* | 1 |
| | *St. Second.* | 1 |
| *Mornay.* | *Du Roy.* | 4 |
| | *Poitou.* | 2 |
| | *Senneterre.* | 1 |
| | *D'Enonville.* | 1 |
| *Saillant.* | *Gardes Francoises.* | 4 |
| | *Gardes Suisses.* | 4 |
| *Biron.* | *Lyonnois.* | 2 |
| | *Arthois.* | 1 |
| | *Greder Alemand.* | 2 |
| | *Royal Italien.* | 1 |
| | *La Marche.* | 1 |
| | *La Mothe.* | 1 |
| *Rochefort.* | *Des Touches.* | 1 |
| | *Vidame d'Amiens.* | 1 |
| | *Berry.* | 1 |
| | *Surlaube.* | 2 |
| | *Provence.* | 2 |
| | *Bourbonnois.* | 2 |
| | Battalions | 42 |

## *Second LINE.*

The Marquis of *Feuquieres*, and Monsieur *d'Artagnan*, Lieutenant Generals.

The Dukes of *Charroſt* and *Villeroy*, and Monsieur *Greder*, *Alemand*, Major Generals.

| Brigades, | Regiments, | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| *Humieres.* | *Humieres.* | 2 |
| | Royal *Montferrin.* | 1 |
| | *Bugey.* | 1 |
| | *Les Landes.* | 1 |
| | *Orleannois.* | 1 |
| | *Lenoncourt.* | 2 |
| | *Montenay.* | 1 |
| *Greder.* | *Stouppa.* | 4 |
| | *Greder Suisse.* | 4 |
| *Mouroux.* | *Orleans.* | 2 |
| | *Mouroux.* | 1 |
| | *Limoge.* | 1 |
| | *Angoumois.* | 1 |
| | *Lignieres.* | 1 |
| | *Laigle.* | 1 |
| *Salisch.* | *Reynold.* | 4 |
| | *Salisch.* | 4 |
| *Dorrington.* | *Perigueux.* | 1 |
| | *Royal Savoye.* | 1 |
| | *Sougeac.* | 1 |
| | *Montauban.* | 1 |
| | *Angoulême.* | 1 |
| | *Auxerrois.* | 1 |
| | Irish Guards. | 2 |
| | Battalions | 40 |

LEFT

# LEFT WING.



## First LINE.

*Duc de Bourbon*, and the Marquis *de Gaſſion*, Lieutenant Generals.
Count *de la Mothe*, and the Marquis *d'Allegre*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Rohan.* | *Du Roy.* | 3 |
| | *Berry.* | 2 |
| | *Chartres.* | 2 |
| | *Rohan.* | 2 |
| *Duc de Montfort.* | *Royal Alemand.* | 3 |
| | *Dourches.* | 3 |
| | *Coſſé.* | 2 |
| *Thieſenhauſen.* | *Furſtemberg.* | 2 |
| | *Villeroy.* | 2 |
| | *Anjou.* | 2 |
| | *Meſtre de Camp Gen.* | 3 |
| *Breteüil* Dragoons. | *Breteüil.* | 3 |
| | *Verüe.* | 3 |
| | Squadrons, | 32 |

## Second LINE.

Monſieur *de Buſca* Lieutenant General.
*Duc de la Rocheguyon* Major General.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Manderſcheid.* | *Condé.* | 2 |
| | *Manderſcheid.* | 3 |
| | *La Tournelle.* | 3 |
| *Villequier.* | *Villequier.* | 2 |
| | *Roqueſpine.* | 3 |
| | *Cravates.* | 3 |
| Reſerve of Dragoons. | Colonel General. | 3 |
| | *La Reine.* | 3 |
| | *Silly.* | 3 |
| | *St. Hermine.* | 3 |
| | Squadrons, | 28 |
| | Squadrons in the Left Wing and Reſerve, | 60 |
| Reſerve of Foot. | *Royal Artillery.* | 2 |
| | *Bombardiers.* | 1 |
| | Battalions, | 3 |
| Total of Battalions in *Villeroy*'s Army. | Battal. | 85 |
| Total of Horſe and and Dragoons in the ſaid Army. | Squad. | 110 |

The Mareſchal of *Villeroy*'s Army, according to this Line of Battel, conſiſted of Eighty and five Battalons, and One hundred and ten Squadrons: And becauſe the Enemies Battalions are not generally ſo ſtrong as thoſe of the Allies, I ſhall compute them at 550 Men *per* Battalion, one with another, which makes the Infantry of *Villeroy*'s Army to be 46750 Men ſtrong. The Horſe and Dragoons we muſt reckon at 120 Men each Squadron, one with another, becauſe their Sqnadrons are not near ſo ſtrong as ours, ſince the *French King* has been obliged to leſſen the Complement of each Troop, for the great difficulty he has in recruiting them with Horſes. This makes the Number of *Villeroy*'s Horſe and Dragoons together, to amount to 13200; which being join'd with the Sum of his Infantry, makes his

*June.* whole Army to consist of 59950 effective Men. Having given this account of the Strength of *Villeroy*'s Army, it is fit at the same time to insert the Line of Battel of that of *Boufflers*, to satisfie the Reader concerning the true state of the Enemies Armies in this Countrey, for the Campagne of which we now giving the *History*.

## *The Line of Battel of the Army of the* Meuse, *Commanded by the Mareschal of* Boufflers, *as it entred the Plain of* Fleury.

### RIGHT WING.

*First* LINE.

*Duc du Maine*, and Count *de Tallard*, Lieutenant Generals.

Messieurs *Pracontal*, and *Phelypeaux*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Duc de Guiche.* | *Mestre de Camp General.* | 3 |
| Dragoons. | *Duc de Guiche* | 3 |
| | *Grammont.* | |
| *Du Rosel.* | Carabiniers, | 8 |
| *D'Achy.* | Carabiniers, | 8 |
| *Cheladet.* | *Noailles.* | 3 |
| | *Thoulouse.* | 2 |
| | *Du Maine.* | 2 |
| | *Orleans.* | 2 |
| | Squadrons, | 31 |

*Second* LINE.

Count *de Gacé* Lieutenant General.

Marquis *de Noailles* Major General.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Puyguion.* | *Bourgogne.* | 3 |
| | *Imecourt.* | 3 |
| | *Bissy,* | 3 |
| *d'Auriac.* | *Mornay.* | 3 |
| | *d'Auriac.* | 3 |
| | *Bourbon.* | 2 |
| | Squadrons, | 17 |

Total of Squadrons in the Right Wing, 48

### Body of FOOT.

*First* LINE.

*Duc d'Elbœuf*, and the Baron *de Bressey*, Lieutenant Generals.

Marquis *d'Antin*, *Cavoye*, *Surlauben*, and *Solre*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| Prince *d'Epinoy.* | *Picardie.* | 3 |
| | *Lorraine.* | 1 |
| | *Luxembourg.* | 1 |

*Second* LINE.

*Duc de Roquelaure* Lieutenant General.

Messieurs *de St. Laurent*, & *de Surbec*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| *Duc de Chatillon.* | *Piemont.* | 3 |
| | *Montjoye.* | 1 |

*Cadri-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cadrieu. | Cruſſol. | 1 |
| | Thouloufe. | 2 |
| | Teſſé. | 1 |
| | Chartres. | 1 |
| Vibraye. | Guiche. | 2 |
| | Boulonnois. | 1 |
| | Villefort. | 1 |
| Blegny. | La Farre. | 1 |
| | Xaintonge. | 1 |
| | Bernold, d'Alſace. | 1 |
| | Choiſinet. | 1 |
| Prince. | Dauphin. | 3 |
| | Soiſſonnois. | 1 |
| | Bell-Iſle. | 1 |
| Lee. | Lee, Iriſh. | 2 |
| | La Marine. | 3 |
| Thianges. | Thianges. | 2 |
| | Languedoc. | 2 |
| LaChâtres | Blaiſois. | 1 |
| | La Châtres. | 2 |
| | Brie. | 1 |
| Thury. | Theſſé, Fuſiliers. | 2 |
| | Sezame. | 1 |
| | du Maine. | 2 |
| Blainville. | Ponthieu. | 2 |
| | Foix. | 1 |
| | Champagne. | 2 |
| Battalions, | | 46 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guébriant. | Beauvoiſis. | 1 |
| | Berry. | 1 |
| | Buſeville. | 1 |
| | Sanzay. | 1 |
| Gaſquet. | Maulevrier. | 2 |
| | Guiſcard. | 2 |
| Paratte. | Bourbon. | 1 |
| | de Broc. | 1 |
| | Gournay. | 1 |
| | Charolois. | 1 |
| Courlen Suiſſe. | Surbec. | 4 |
| | Monin. | 2 |
| | Courlen. | 2 |
| Harbouville. | Stinville. | |
| | Laonnois. | 1 |
| | Mouchy. | 1 |
| | Harbouville. | 1 |
| Rohan. | Talandre. | 2 |
| | D. de Luxembourg. | 1 |
| | Royal Rouſſillon. | 2 |
| Chalm aſel | Tulle. | 1 |
| | Troyes. | 1 |
| | Anjou. | 2 |
| Batallions | | 36 |
| Batallions in all | | 82 |

June.

## LEFT WING.

*First LINE.*

Monſieur *Ximenés*, Lieutenant General.

Meſſieurs *de Lanion*, and *Courtebonne*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| Clermont. | Dauphin Etranger. | 3 |
| | Clermont. | 3 |
| | La Valiere. | 3 |

*Second LINE.*

Monſieur *de Buſca*, Lieutenant General.

Marquis *de Grammont*, Major General.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Galmoy. | Reine d'Angleterre. | 2 |
| | Maſſot. | 3 |
| | Barantin. | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June.* | Prince *d'Auvergne.* | 3 | | *Belleport.* | 2 |
| | *Savastre.* | 3 | *Sheldon.* | *Sully.* | 3 |
| *Rassant.* | *Rassant.* | 3 | | *Viennes.* | 3 |
| | *La Reine.* | 3 | | *Roy d'Angleterre.* | 2 |
| *d'Avary,* | *d'Avary.* | 3 | | Reserve. | |
| Dragoons. | *Dauphin.* | 3 | Count *de* | *Bretoncelle.* | 3 |
| | | | *Thoulouse.* | *Asfeldt.* | 3 |
| | Squadrons, | 27 | *Souternon* | *Fimarcon.* | 3 |
| | | | Maj. Gen. | *Arthois.* | 3 |
| | | | | *Hussars.* | 2 |
| | | | | Squadrons, | 32 |

Squadrons in all in the Left Wing, —— 59

It appears by this List, that the Mareschal of *Boufflers* had in his Army 82 Battallions, which at 550 *per* Battalion, makes 45100 Men; and 107 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, which, at 120 each Squadron, makes them 12840 strong; and being join'd with the Foot, makes the Total of *Boufflers*'s Army to amount to 57940 Men. These were the Two Powerful Armies the Enemies had in the Field this Campagne, upon the Frontier of *Flanders* and *Brabant*: Both which being summ'd up together, made no less than 117890 effective Men; and consisted of 167 Battalions, and 217 Squadrons. And yet this was not the whole Strength of the *French* on this side: The Marquis *de Harcourt*, Lieutenant General, Commanded a Body of about 30 Squadrons, and Two Battalions, reckoning the Reinforcement of Horse he had from the Mareschal *de Choiseul*, at *Montroyal* upon the *Moselle*; with which he was to observe the Motions of the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*, and join the Mareschal of *Boufflers*, in case the *Landtgrave* should march towards the *Meuse*; or the Mareschal of *Choiseul* upon the *Rhine*, if the *Landtgrave* should join the Prince of *Baden*. This Army therefore, of the Marquis *de Harcourt*, must consist, according to our former Computation, of above 4000 Men. And besides all this, the Count *de Montal* Commanded another Body behind the Canal of *Dunkirk* and *Furnes*, which cannot be suppos'd less than that of *Harcourt*; but consisted most of Foot, as the other did of Horse. According to this Computation, (which I believe is just) the Enemies had at least 180 Battalions, and 247 Squadrons, this Campagne in this Country, which could not amount to less than 127540 Men. The Body which the Count *de la Mothe* had in the Lines near *Ipres*, is included in *Villeroy*'s Army, his Post being assign'd upon the Line of Battel. This was certainly a very great and powerful

Army,

Army, to act only defensively withal; and yet the Enemies did not seem to have any Design in their Proceedings the last Campagne, 'till the latter end: The Mareschal of *Boufflers* observ'd only our Army in *Brabant*, whilst *Villeroy* consum'd the Forrage from the *Scheld* to the Canals of *Bruges*, *Ostend*, and *Newport*. We shall compare their Strength with ours hereafter, where we shall find a proper place to bring in our several Lines of Battel: In the mean while let us see what was doing in *Brabant*. *June*

The King was not long at *Wavre* before he resolv'd to march nearer the Enemies, whom we have left encamp'd between the *Sambre* and *Gosselies*. His Majesty left *Wavre* the 9th, where the Army pass'd the *Dyle*, upon several Bridges, to advance nearer to the Mareschal of *Boufflers*; and encamp'd with the Right behind *Mount S. Wibert*, near the *Dyle*, and the Left before the Village of *Corroy*, and *Corroy le Chasteau*; where the Dragoons made an Angle towards the Rear, to cover our Left Flank. The Brook of *Niel St. Martin*, and *Niel St. Vincent*, remain'd before us. The King had his Quarters at *Corbais*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* at *Niel St. Martin*, where some Troops encamp'd to cover his Quarters, and those of other Generals in these two Villages. Upon this March of our Army, though the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse* was not yet at hand to join us, yet the Mareschal of *Boufflers* thought it convenient to repass the *Sambre*, to dispute the Passages of that River to our Army, without hazarding a Battel in the Plain; which he accordingly did the same Day, between *Charleroy* and *Chasselet*, at the Passage of *Montigny*. As soon as his Army had pass'd this River, he divided it for the Guard of the several Passages between *Charleroy* and *Namur*. He march'd himself with five Brigades of Foot, and most of the Horse, to the Plain of *St. Gerrard de Brogne*, where he took his Quarter at *Mettés*. The Count *de Tallard* was posted at the Abbey of *Fosse*, with 14 Battalions and 30 Squadrons. Monsieur *de Ximénes* was left at *Gerpynes*, with the remainder of the Foot, and 19 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons.

To comprehend the Reason of this Order of *Boufflers*'s Army, the Reader must know that the *Sambre* is a River which generally runs between Cliffs and steep craggy'd Descents, which is the reason that this River is not passable for an Army in many places; from *Charleroy* to *Namur*, 'tis only passable at *Montigny*, where we pass'd it in the Year 1691; and at *Jemeppe* and *Fromont*, two Villages, one of one side of the River, and t'other opposite to it: The Mareschal of *Luxembourg* pass'd the *Sambre* here, to enter into the Plain of *Fleury* when he routed Prince *Waldeck*; and we repass'd this River at the same place, in the Year 1691. 'Tis true, that *Namur* being in our hands,

June. hands, the Army cou'd paſs the *Sambre* there; but then the Wood of *Marlogne* hinders it from going any farther: For either the Army, having paſs'd the *Sambre* here, muſt march through the Wood by the Road that leads to *St. Gerrard*, or along the River by the Abbey of *Floreff* to that of *Foſſe*; and both the Ways are attended with very bad and troubleſome *Defilés*. Now the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* being encamp'd at *Mettés*, in the Plain of *St. Gerrard*, was in a Poſt either to diſpute the Paſſage of the Wood of *Marlogne* by the way of *St. Gerrard*, or to reinforce the Count *de Tallard* at the Abbey of *Foſſe*, or the Sieur *de Ximénes* at *Gerpynes*, according as our Army ſhould attempt to paſs the River, either at *Montigny*, or *Jameppe* and *Fromont*: For *Ximénes* was encamp'd at *Gerpynes*, to diſpute the Paſs of *Montigny*; and *Tallard* at *La Foſſe*, to defend that of *Jemeppe* and *Fromont*. And here we ſhall leave the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* ſo conveniently Poſted, to return to the Army of *Flanders*.

We have left the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* Forraging all the Country about *Audenarde*, between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*, upon his firſt coming to the Camp at *Deinſe* and *Cruys-Houtem*; but now he muſt make ſome Detachments to obſerve the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who had been commanded on the 4th from the Prince's Army, to *Appels* on the *Scheld*: This oblig'd the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* to detach the Brigade of *Mouroux* to *Helchin*, where the Line terminates on the *Scheld*; but this not being thought ſufficient, Monſieur *d'Artagnan* Lieutenant General, was commanded to the ſame place on the 11th, with 11 Battalions and a Brigade of Artillery. The 12th, the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* made another Detachment of 8 Battalions more, to march towards *Mons*; and *d'Artagnan* was order'd with his Detachment to advance from *Helchin* that way, being reinforced with 12 Squadrons from *Villeroy*'s Army, who accordingly encamp'd with theſe Troops between *Cordes* and *Leuze*. The *French* made this motion upon the King's march to *Corbais*, and *Boufflers* his retreat to the other ſide of the *Sambre*; which retreat of *Boufflers* left *Mons* open to our Army in *Brabant*, and oblig'd the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* to make theſe Detachments for the ſecurity of that Place, as well as to obſerve the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who was now encamp'd at *Vilvorde* upon the Canal of *Bruſſels*, with the Right between *Vilvorde* and the *Burnt Bridge*, and his Left towards *Bruſſels*, and the Canal juſt in his Rear. M. *d'Artagnan* being incamp'd in an open place, between *Cordes* and *Leuze*, invited the Prince of *Vaudemont* to make ſome attempt againſt him with our Cavalry, with which *d'Artagnan* was but little provided. The Deſign was carry'd on with all ſecreſie poſſible. The *Engliſh* Cavalry, which was ſtill in Garriſon in *Ghendt*, receiv'd Orders

ders on the 19th, about 11 a Clock at Night, to march immediately : *June.*
The *Dutch* Cavalry, which had march'd from *Bellem* but few Days before, to encamp near the Counterscarp of *Ghendt*, between the *Sas Porte* and that of *Antwerp*, just on theother side of the Canal of *Sas van Ghendt*, being compos'd of the Brigades of *Rijswick*, *Schatk*, *Wirtemberg*, and *Montigny*, receiv'd the same Orders. The *English* Cavalry consisted of Two Brigades, that of *Lumley*, and that of *Coy*. By 12, all this Cavalry, making about 40 Squadrons, was march'd out, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, who Commanded the Horse in Chief of the Prince's Army, being attended with all the General Officers and Brigadiers of the Cavalry. Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* march'd directly towards *Ath*, where he got the next Day by 9 or 10 in the Morning, being nine Leagues from *Ghendt* : He was to have here some Battalions of the Garrison, which was very full, being expos'd to the Enemy : But when our Cavalry came to *Ath*, Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* was inform'd, that Monsieur *d'Artagnan* had decamp'd in great haste just before ; that he had sent the Cavalry he had to *Mons*, and was retreated himself back to *Helchin*. This oblig'd Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* to come back again to the Prince's Camp, (having mist the Enemy) whers he arriv'd the 22d : The *English* Cavalry went into Quarters in *Ghendt* as before, and the *Dutch* to their Camp. The same Day that our Cavalry march'd towards *Ath*, Maj. Gen. *Dopf* arriv'd at the Prince's Camp, whither he had been dispatch'd from the King : and return'd back to the Camp in *Brabant* the next day. We were now making some Preparations of War at *Ghendt*, both of Artillery and Mortars ; and 'twas suppos'd that Major General *Dopf* came from the King to the Prince about this Business.

The King still continu'd with his Army in the Camp at *Corbais*, expecting the coming up of the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*, to advance further towards the *Sambre* ; this Prince being now marching with his Army from the *Rhine* to the *Meuse*, and at present in the Neighbourhood of *Viset*, upon this River between *Liege* and *Maestricht*, where he arriv'd the 18th. During the King's abode at the Camp of *Corbais*, little extraordinary happen'd in the Army : Some few days after the Army's marching to this place, a Party of about 40 of the Enemies had the confidence to creep in pretty near the King's Quarter ; but being discover'd, a Party of *Bavarians* was immediately order'd out to surround them ; which they did effectually ; for they put all the *French* to the Sword, and would not give one of them Quarter. The 16th, some Squadrons of the Enemies came near our Right ; whereupon a strong Detachment was immediately made from our Right Wing of Horse ; but the Enemies did not think it convenient

to

June. to ſtay for them, and return'd towards the *Sambre*. The ſame day, the Elector of *Cologne*, and Biſhop of *Liege*, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, came to the Camp at *Corbais* from *Liege*, being attended with two Battalions of Foot-Guards, two Squadrons of Life-Guards, one of Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Regiment of Horſe, which now made up the Complement of the Forces with which he was to join the Allies in *Brabant*, making in all about 6000 Men, and very good Troops. The Elector took his Quarter at *Niel Pierreux*, being that of Prince *Cerclas* of *Tilly*. The ſame Honours were paid to his Electoral Highneſs, as to the Elector of *Bavaria* his Brother, or to the King Himſelf: The Army turn'd out to him, and the Drums beat a March upon the Guards; and the King's Guard did the ſame thing at his Majeſty's Quarter.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* ſtill continu'd at *Vilvorde*, till farther Orders from the King, being here poſted more conveniently for Forrage, and his Preſence not neceſſary till the Army ſhould march nearer to the Enemies, which 'twas not likely to do till the arrival of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe* upon the *Meuſe*, who was now at *Viſet* upon this River; where his Troops tarried ſome few days, till the coming up of the Infantry of *Holſtein-Gottorp*. The Marquis *de Harcourt*, whoſe Orders were to obſerve the motions of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe*, march'd at the ſame time from the *Moſelle* towards *Dinant*, as the *Landtgrave* march'd from the *Rhine* towards the *Meuſe*, having been firſt reinforc'd at *Montroyal* with the Regiments of Horſe of *Villiers*, *Gouffier*, and *Forſat*, and the Dragoons of *Gobert*, from the Mareſchal of *Choiſeul*'s Army: The *Landtgrave* having reſted ſome days at *Viſet*, and being reinforc'd with the Infantry of *Holſtein* march'd the 25th higher up the *Meuſe*, and encamp'd between *Houſſe* upon the Left towards *Dalem*, and *Barchom* upon the Right, the firſt being the *Landtgrave*'s Quarter, and *Barchom* that of Lieutenant General *Swartz*, who Commanded the Troops of *Munſter*. Whilſt the *Landtgrave* ſtay'd at *Viſet*, we were at ſome uncertainty whether he ſhould march up the other ſide of the *Meuſe* towards *Namur*, or paſs the *Meuſe* at *Viſet* to join the King's Army; for which reaſon, Bridges of Boats were laid upon the *Meuſe* here, to be ready for the Paſſage of the *Landtgrave*'s Army. This made the Enemies jealous, leſt we ſhould rather have a Deſign to inveſt *Mons*, than to attempt the Paſſage of the *Sambre*; wherefore they order'd Bridges to be laid ready upon the *Sambre*, for the paſſage of their Army, if ours ſhould offer to march that way: On the other ſide, the laying of theſe Bridges made ſeveral believe, that *Boufflers* would no longer be kept behind a River, but that he would paſs the *Sambre*, and hazard a

Battel.

Battel. But the *Landgrave*'s marching on the other side of the *Meuse*, clear'd the Enemies Doubts and ours. The 26th, the *Hesse* Army continu'd its march up the *Meuse*, and encamp'd this day with the Right near the great *Chartreuse* of *Liege*, and the Left at *Jupille*, the *Meuse* remaining in the Rear. The *Landtgrave* of *Hesse* took his Quarter at the Abbey of *Robermont*, the same which was *Boufflers*'s Quarters when he Bombarded *Liege* in the Year 1691. Lieutenant General *Swartz* had his at *Jupille*, a Village remarkable, according to some Authors, for being the Birth-place of *Charles the Great*, tho' others will have him born at *Ingelheim* near *Mentz*. Certain it is, that his Ancestors were Great Lords in this Country of *Liege*, and were originally Lords of *Landen*, near which that famous Battel was fought between the Allies and the *French* in the Year 1693. The *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*, at his arrival to this Camp of *Robermont* and *Jupille*, dispatch'd the Count *de Lippe*, Lieutenant General of his Forces, and the Baron *de Gorz*, to his Majesty at the Camp of *Corbais*, for further Orders; where our Army (upon this arrival of the *Landtgrave*'s Troops) was now ready to decamp, to come up nearer to the *Sambre*. This March being resolv'd upon, the King sent Orders to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* at *Vilvorde* to come and join him; who thereupon march'd the 25th by *Duysbourg* towards *Wavre*, and came the next day to *Corbais*, where he encamp'd apart in the Rear of the Left of his Majesty's Army about an *English* Mile. The 27th, the Army decamp'd from *Corbais*, and march'd over a Champagne Countrey towards *Gemblours*, where the King took his Quarter in the Abbey of this Place, being of the Order of St. *Benedict*. Our Right was at *Chausse* and the two Tombs of *Noirmont*. The Left of our Foot was upon the *Grande Chaussée*, where the Left Wing of Horse made an Elbow upon the Rear towards *Gemblours*, with the *Grande Chaussée* before it. The Dragoons encamp'd on the other side of *Gemblours*, to cover the King's Quarter towards the *Sambre*, which made here the Left of our Army. The Elector of *Bavaria*'s Quarter was at *Noirmont*, and that of the Elector of *Cologne* at *Chausse*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Detachment enter'd here in the Line of Battel, encamping upon the Left of the First Line. Our Advanc'd Guard was at *Sombref*, and we fronted to the *Sambre* and *Charleroy*. Our *Brabant* Army being now compleated, and in the Condition it was design'd for the Operations of the Campagne, this seems to me to be the most proper place to insert the Line of Battel of it. *June.*

June.

*The Line of Battel of the Confederate Army in* Brabant, *Commanded by the* King *in Perſon, and by the Elector of* Bavaria. *The Prince of* Naſſau Saarbruck *Commanded the* States's *Forces in Chief, Velt-Mareſchal* Fleming *thoſe of* Brandenbourg, *and the Prince* Cerclas *of* Tilly *the Troops of* Liege *and* Cologne, *and therefore have no Poſt aſſign'd them in the Line of Battel, no more than the Duke of* Holſtein, *and the Marquis of* Bedmar, *the* Spaniſh *Generals.*

## RIGHT WING.

### *First LINE.*

Meſſieurs *Du Puy* and *Chacone*, and Count *D'Arco*, Lieutenant Generals.

Monſieur *D'Uſies*, and the Prince of *Steenhuys*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spaniſh Horſe and Dragoons. | *Valenſar*, and *Riiſbourg*, Drag. | 1 | |
| | *Gardes du Corps.* | 2 | *Bav.* |
| | *Du Puy.* | 1 | |
| | *Du Bay*, and *Noirmont.* | 1 | |
| | *Penaloſa*, and *la Puente.* | 1 | |
| | *Hartman*, and *Avez.* | 1 | |
| Bavarians. | Bavarian Guards. | 2 | *Batt.* |
| | Count *Philip d' Arco.* | 3 | *Drag.* |
| | Horſe Grenadiers. | 1 | |
| | Carabiniers. | 1 | |
| | *Arco* Cuiraſſiers. | 5 | |

Count *Berlo*, Major-General of *Cologne.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Maurice. | *Cologne* Guards. | 2 | *Batt.* |
| | *Cerclas.* | 1 | *Batt.* |
| | *Berlo.* | 1 | *Batt.* |
| | Horſe Grenadiers. | 1 | |
| Cologne Troops. | *Gardes du Corps.* | 1 | |
| | *Pahau.* | 1 | *Cava.* |
| | *Caſtro.* | 1 | |
| Jamart. | *Cerclas.* | 1 | |
| | *Roos.* | 2 | *Drag.* |
| | *Jamart.* | 2 | |

*Schlipenbach*, Major-General of the *Brandenbourg* Cavalry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandt. | *Sonsfeldt.* | 3 | *Drag.* |
| | *Schlipenbach.* | 3 | |
| | *Leib.* Regiment. | 4 | |
| | *Fleming.* | 3 | *Cava.* |
| | *Chur* Prince. | 3 | |
| | *Gens d'Armes.* | 3 | |
| | Grand Mouſquetaires. | 1 | |
| | Horſe Grenadiers. | 1 | |

### *Second LINE.*

The Duke of *Biſaccia* Maſter of the Ordnance, and Monſieur *Brancaccio*, Lieutenant Generals.

Meſſieurs *Verreick* and *Weickel*, and Count *De Hornes*, Major Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spaniſh Horſe and Dragoons. | *Steenhuys*, and *d'Arville.* | 1 | *Dra.* |
| | *Brancaccio*, and *Chacone.* | 1 | *Cav.* |
| | *Ribeaucourt*, and *Fourneaux.* | 1 | |
| | *Copani*, and *Fraula.* | 1 | |
| | *Gourdin*, and *Berghes.* | 1 | |
| | *Chimay*, *Courieres*, and *Caetano.* | 1 | |
| Bavarians. | Electoral Prince. | 2 | *Batt.* |
| | *Monaſtrol* | 3 | *Dra.* |
| | *Weickel*, Curaſſiers. | 3 | |
| S. Maurice. | *Cerclas.* | 1 | *Batt.* |
| | Count *Charles.* | 1 | |
| | *Gardes du Corps.* | 1 | |
| Cologne Troops. | *Pahau.* | 1 | *Cav.* |
| | *Caſtro.* | 1 | |
| | *Cerclas.* | 1 | |
| Jamart. | *Roos.* | 2 | *Dra.* |
| | *Jamart.* | 2 | |

Young *Heyden*, Major-General of *Brandenbourg.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Marwits.* | 4 | *Dra.* |
| | *Hain.* | 3 | *Cav.* |
| | *Du Hummel.* | 3 | |
| | *Leib.* Regiment. | 3 | |
| | *Anſpach.* | 3 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Battalions | 4 |
| Squadrons of Dragoons | 12 |
| Squadrons of Horſe | 24 |
| In all | 36 Battalions |

| | |
|---|---|
| Battalions | 6 |
| Squadrons of Dragoons | 18 |
| Squadrons of Horſe | 29 |
| In all | 47 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Battalions in the Right Wing | 16 |
| Squadrons in the Right Wing | 83 |

June.

# Body of FOOT.

## *Firſt* LINE.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Foot.

The Baron of *Heyden*, and Count *Naſſau*, Lieutenant-Generals.

*La Cave*, *Arnheim* of *Brandenbourg*, *Saliſch*, *Swerin*, *Lindeboom*, Dutch, *Erle*, and Lord *Cuts*, Engliſh, Major-Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| Brandenbourg Foot. | *Gardes.* | 2 |
| | Prince *Philip.* | 1 |
| | Old *Heyden.* | 1 |
| | *Brandt.* | 1 |
| | *Hucht.* | 1 |
| | *La Cave.* | 1 |
| | *Hornes.* | 1 |
| | *Marwitz.* | 1 |
| Holſtein Norbourg. | *Naſſau Saarbruck.* | 1 |
| | *Torſay.* | 1 |
| | *Swerin.* | 2 |
| | *Holſtein Norbourg.* | 1 |
| | *Luck.* | 1 |
| Heyden. | *Heyden.* | 1 |
| | *Wymberg.* | 1 |
| | *Slangenberg.* | 1 |
| Ingoldesby. | Daniſh Guards. | 1 |
| | *Naſſau.* | 1 |
| | *Ferguſon.* | 1 |
| | *Ingoldesby.* | 1 |
| | *Marton.* | 1 |
| Fitzpatrick. | *Mackay.* | 1 |
| | *Stanley.* | 1 |
| | *Webb.* | 1 |
| | *Fuſiliers.* | 1 |
| | *Seymour.* | 1 |
| Wecke. | Dutch Guards. | 1 |
| | Engliſh Guards. | 2 |
| Battalions | | 31 |

## *Second* LINE.

Meſſieurs *Brandt* and *Tettau*, Lieutenant-Generals.

The Margrave *Lodowick*, and *Berenſdorf*, Major-Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Battalions. |
|---|---|---|
| Brandenbourg Foot. | Guards. | 1 |
| | *Chur* Prince. | 1 |
| | *Barfus.* | 1 |
| | *Lottum.* | 1 |
| | *Slabendorf.* | 1 |
| | Young *Heyden.* | 1 |
| | Count *d'Ohna.* | 1 |
| | *Anhalt.* | 1 |
| | *Denhoff.* | 1 |
| Onkel. | *Cohorne.* | 1 |
| | *Lindeboom.* | 1 |
| | *Du Theil.* | 1 |
| | *Craſſau.* | 1 |
| | *Schratenback.* | 1 |
| | *Lockman*, Swiſs. | 1 |
| Heyden. | *Marquet.* | 1 |
| | *Arents.* | 1 |
| Banniere. | *Bielke.* | 1 |
| | *Holſtein-beck.* | 1 |
| | *Tſchainer.* | 2 |
| | *Weldern.* | 1 |
| Dedem. | *Stockhauſen.* | 1 |
| | *Ameliſwert.* | 1 |
| | *Ranzaw.* | 1 |
| | *Berenſdorf.* | 1 |
| | *Saliſch.* | 1 |
| | *Tettau.* | 1 |
| Battalions | | 28 |

June.

# LEFT WING.

## First LINE.

The Earl of *Athlone*, General of Horſe.
The Duke of *Ormond*, the Barons of *Itterſom* and *Opdam*, Lieutenant-Generals.
Major-Generals, *Dopf*, and *Hubert*.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Iſelſtein.* | *Naſſau Saarbruck.* | 2 |
| | *Hubert.* | 2 |
| | *Erbach.* | 2 |
| | Prince *Philip.* | 2 |
| | *Itterſom.* | 2 |
| *Ooſt Friſe.* | *Ooſt Friſe.* | 1 |
| | *Horneberg.* | 2 |
| | *Heyden.* | 2 |
| | *Wolfembuttel.* | 2 |
| | *Saxen Meining.* | 1 |
| | *Reibault.* | 2 |
| *Tilly.* | *Warfuſe.* | 2 |
| | *Bois-David.* | 2 |
| | *Griſpan.* | 2 |
| | *Dompré.* | 2 |
| | *Tilly.* | 2 |
| *Hompes.* | *Wirtemberg.* | 2 |
| | *Keppel.* | 2 |
| | *Windham.* | 2 |
| | *Wood.* | 2 |
| | *Portland.* | 3 |
| Brigade of Life-Guards. | *Scarborough.* | 1 |
| | *Auerquerque.* | 1 |
| | *Rivers.* | 1 |
| | *Ormond.* | 1 |
| | Horſe Grenadiers. | 1 |
| *Beinenbourg* Dragoons. | *Beinenbourg.* | 4 |
| | *Schulemberg.* | 3 |
| | *Mattha.* | 4 |
| | *Holſtein Ploen.* | 4 |
| Squadrons of Horſe | | 46 |
| Dragoons | | 15 |
| In all | | 61 |

## Second LINE.

The Earl of *Portland* and Count *Tilly*, Lieutenant-Generals.

Count *de Warfuſe* and Monſieur *du Bay*, Major-Generals.

| Brigades. | Regiments. | Squadrons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Lippe.* | *Opdam.* | 2 |
| | *Lippe.* | 2 |
| | *Bernicau.* | 2 |
| | *Hombourg.* | 1 |
| | *Naſſau*, Friſe. | 3 |
| *Rhoe.* | *Voght.* | 2 |
| | *Bunau.* | 2 |
| | *Goeden.* | 2 |
| | *Saxen Heylberg.* | 2 |
| | *Flodorf.* | 2 |
| *Pyper.* | *Van Zee.* | 2 |
| | *Zuylen.* | 2 |
| | *Montflin.* | 2 |
| | *Montpouillan.* | 2 |
| *Chauviré.* | *Naſſau Weilbourg.* | 4 |
| | *Uricbappel.* | 2 |
| | *Chauviré.* | 2 |
| | *Athlone.* | 2 |
| *Villers*, Dragoons. | *Villers.* | 3 |
| | *Schlipenbach.* | 4 |
| | *Dopf.* | 4 |
| Squadrons, Horſe | | 38 |
| Dragoons | | 11 |
| In all | | 49 |
| Squadrons in the Left Wing | | 110 |
| Total of Squadrons in both Wings | | 193 |
| Total of Battalions | | 69 |

The King's Army, according to this Liſt, conſiſted of 69 Battalions, which, among our Troops, muſt be reckon'd at 600 *per* Battalion; this makes his Majeſty's Army 41400 Men ſtrong in Foot; 56 Squadrons of Dragoons, at 100 each Squadron, amounts to 5600; &

& 137 Squadrons of Horſe, at 150 *per* Squadron, makes our Horſe to be 20550 ſtrong: All which being join'd together, amounts to 68550 effective Men. Beſides this, Lieutenant General *Cohorn* had 7 or 8 Battallions encamp'd within the great Line before the Caſtle of *Namur*, which made part of the Garriſon of the Place, and which, upon our paſſage of the *Sambre*, could then have join'd the King's Army; but were now encamp'd in this Place to cover *Namur* towards *St. Gerrard*, where *Boufflers* was encamp'd with his Army, and where he was now very much allarm'd upon the King's coming to *Gemblours*, a Poſt to make the Enemies equally jealous for the *Sambre*, *Mons*, and their Lines, which between *Boufflers* and *Villeroy* they were oblig'd to look after. *Villeroy* on his ſide commanded the Count *d'Artagnan* from *Helchin* to *Kievrain* near *Mons*, and *Boufflers* detach'd Monſieur *de Ximénes* from *Gerpynes* to *Buſſieres* upon the *Sambre*, to be there ready to join the Count *d'Artagnan*, if our Army ſhould offer to march towards *Mons*, whilſt *Boufflers* ſhould follow with the main of his Army; or if we had a Deſign towards the *Scheld*, to reinforce (both of them together) the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*'s Detachment at *Helchin*. The Enemies remembred the Dance we had led them in the Year 1694. when we march'd towards the *Scheld*; wherefore they provided now againſt ſuch a Precipitation, by having Detachments ready in the moſt conſiderable Poſts between the *Sambre* and that River: For, by *Boufflers*'s lying on the other ſide of the *Sambre*, we at *Gemblours* had almoſt the ſame advantage we had then, in our marching that way. But the King continu'd at *Gemblours*, which made Monſieur *de Ximénes* come back from *Buſſieres*, to join the Troops he had at his old Poſt of *Gerpynes*, and left Monſieur *de Courtebonne* at *Buſſieres* with a ſmall Body, to be ready to march where there ſhould be occaſion: For by the King's ſtopping at *Gemblours*, and the *Landtgrave*'s marching towards *Namur*, the Enemies judg'd that our Deſign was ſtill to endeavour to paſs the *Sambre*; therefore the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* did not only command *Ximénes* back to *Gerpynes*, but he alſo order'd the Marquis of *Harcourt* to march cloſe to *Dinant*, to be there ready to reinforce him; and fell on fortifying the Paſſages of the *Sambre* at *Jemeppe* and *Fromont*, and between *Charleroy* and *Chaſſelet*. We were at the ſame time making ſome Preparations of Artillery and Mortars at *Maeſtricht*, and laying in Magazins of Corn at *Huy* and *Namur*, to make Bread for the Army, which made People ſtill expect ſome action towards the *Sambre*. *June.*

Whilſt theſe Preparatives were making on that ſide, the Prince was ſtill in his old Camp near *Ghendt*, and the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* at *Machelen*; but we were making no leſs Preparations at *Ghendt* (as if we had ſome great Deſign towards the Sea) than thoſe upon the *Meuſe* for the paſſage of the *Sambre*. The 27th, Count *de Noyelles* march'd

*June.* march'd with the *Dutch* Infantry under his Command, to encamp between *Lovendeghem* and *Bellem*, and make room for the *Engliſh* Cavalry, that was now to march out of *Ghendt*, where it had remain'd in Quarters to this day, becauſe the Country provided the Army with dry Forrage, and therefore our Cavalry continu'd here as long as it could be conveniently done, not to be over-burdenſom to it. Count *de Noyelles* being march'd from this Neighbourhood of *Ghendt*, the *Engliſh* Cavalry march'd out the ſame day in the Prince's preſence, and encamp'd along the *Scheld* near the Citadel; Monſieur *Auverquerque*, who Commanded it, took his Quarters in the *Fauxbourg*, on the way to *Antwerp*, where Count *de Noyelles* had his before. *Matthews* his Dragoons, which hitherto had encamp'd between the *Stare*, or *Half-way-Houſe*, and *St. George*, with the other Dragoons, were now commanded here among the *Engliſh* Horſe. The 28th, the Artillery and Mortars we had been preparing at *Ghendt* were put on board of *Bilanders*, and ſent by water to *Bruges*, being in all about 50 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and near twenty Mortars, and abundance of Bombs, Powder, Ball, and other Ammunitions. Pioniers were at the ſame time commanded to *Bruges*, and *Bilanders* taken up for the Service of the Army, not only to carry Ammunitions and Proviſions, but alſo for Tranſport-ſhips; and Captain *Van Zill* came in the Road of *Oſtende*, with a Squadron of *Dutch* Men of War, there to expect his Majeſty's Orders. All this look'd like a Deſign againſt *Dunkirk*, and People expected that we ſhould attempt the Bombarding of it both by Sea and Land.

*July* 1. Brigadier *Maitland*, who lay between *St. George* and *Moorbrugghe* with his Regiment, and thoſe of *Walter Collier* and *Buchan*, was order'd to march to *Placendal*; and 'twas reported that more Troops, upon theſe Preparations, were to march that way. The ſame day, all the Regiments, both Foot and Dragoons, encamp'd along the Canal from *Lovendeghem* to *Bruges*, had Orders to make each 1500 Faſcines, which Work they began the ſame day, ſending conſiderable Detachments upon the Enemies ſide of the Canal, to cut down all the Underwoods thereabouts, which Faſcines were ſent as faſt as they were made by water to *Bruges*, and afterwards to *Newport*: This Work could not be ſo conveniently undertaken by the Regiments at *Mary-Kirk*, becauſe the oppoſite ſide of the Canal was too near the Enemies. The 4th, Prince *Vaudemont* went to *Bruges* to review the Marquis of *Mirmont*'s Dragoons, that had lain there in Garriſon to this time, to diſcipline the Regiment; half of it having been new-rais'd the laſt winter; but were now march'd out to encamp at *Steinbrugghe*, within half a League of this Place.

We have ſaid ſomewhere before, that Major General *Fagel* Commanded a Body of about 11 Battalions near *Newport*, where he encamp'd

camp'd near the Sand-hills at *Lombardye*, being a convenient Poſt for the defence of the Paſſage over the Barr of *Newport*, which at low Water is quite dry, eſpecially at Spring-Tides, and ſeveral Squadrons can, then, come over a-breaſt from the *Dunkirk*-ſide. We muſt not forget therefore to ſay ſomething of what paſs'd in this General's Camp, eſpecially at this time, that People talk'd ſo warmly of the Bombardment of *Dunkirk*. What Major General *Fagel* did now, was an Argument that this Deſign againſt *Dunkirk* was more than talk, and that there was a great deal of reality in it; for on *July* 2, he drew out a great Detachment of near 2000 Foot, and 200 Dragoons of Colonel *Lloyd*'s Regiment, and about 100 Horſe of my Lord of *Rocheford*'s. Theſe march'd to *Coxie*, a Village beyond *Ooſt-Dunkirk*, to bridle in the Garriſon of *Furnes*, which might otherwiſe have cut off his Retreat, whilſt the Major General advanc'd with 100 of the Dragoons, and about 40 Horſe, along the Strand by the Sea-ſide towards *Dunkirk* to view the Place, where he arriv'd at break of day. He left the beſt part of his *Eſcorte* in the Sand-hills hard by, and came up himſelf, attended with Colonel *Gohr*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Brown* of our Train of Artillery, (whom the Prince had ſent to Major General *Fagel*, to go with him, and view the Approaches of this Place) and a Detachment of 17 Dragoons, within Piſtol-ſhot of the Palliſades, and then retreated (after they had view'd the Approaches) to their *Eſcorte* in the Sand-hills, and ſo came back to the Main Body they had left at *Coxie* to keep in the Garriſon of *Furnes*, where they had took Hoſtages for Contributions from the Countrey round about, with which they return'd to the Major General's Camp near *Newport*, and the Colonels *Gohr* and *Brown* went back to the Prince, to give him an account of their Journey. Monſieur *de Montal*, who Commanded in and about *Dankirk*, took the allarm upon this Voyage of Monſieur *Fagel*, and provided againſt a Bombardment. This has oblig'd the Enemies (as it is reported) to make a Line before *Dunkirk* on the *Newport*-ſide, to render it as inacceſſible to Bombs by Land, as it is by Sea: And indeed the Enemies were too ſtrong (theirs and our Armies being of almoſt and equal Strength) to attempt a thing of that Conſequence, in which we could not ſucceed without running the riſque of *Ghendt* and *Bruges*, and all the Country about them, beſides a very hazardous Retreat. *July.*

But at the ſame time that our Proceedings ſeem'd to threaten *Dunkirk*, we took care, for the better defence of *Newport*, to make the Approaches of it as difficult as poſſible to the Enemies; which Place, ſince the loſs of *Dixmuyde*, lay open to the Enemies on that ſide; who, notwithſtanding the Inundation about *Newport*, could come up by the *Digue* of the Canal of *Dixmuyde*, cloſe to the Fort of *Newendam*. To prevent this, Major General *Fagel* caus'd a Fort to be made

at

July. at the Brew-house and Windmill of *Schorback*, which is a Passage over the Canal of *Dixmuyde*, to go from the Village of *Schor* in the *Camerlings Ambacht* to *Furnes*: It is an inaccessible Moras on the Land-side, especially when the Waters are out at *Newport* to overflow the Countrey; and all the Meadows thereabouts are cut with several *Water-Gans*, or broad deep Ditches to drain them: This situation consequently requir'd no great Fortification on the Land-side, but only against the Avenue upon the *Digue* of the Canal of *Dixmuyde*, where they have made a *Simple Tenaille* against the approach upon the *Digue* on the *Newport*-side: But on the *Dixmuyde*-side (which is the most dangerous) they have made a *Double Tenaille*, both which are join'd together with a Retrenchment along the Canal-side, as they are without towards the Inundation. Besides this, we have made several *Traverses* upon the *Digue*, to cover the Houses of *Schorback* towards *Dixmuyde*, and so to dispute the coming up of the Enemies near this Fort, upon the *Defilé* of the *Digue*, inch by inch. By this time, this Fort was already advanc'd considerably, and put in a state of defence. We have also made a Redoubt on the opposite side of the Canal, with good *Traverses* to cover it upon the *Digue*, where it has the same strength of Water as on the *Furnes*-side (where the Fort is built) when the Waters are out at *Newport*. The Canal makes here an Angle, turning in towards *Furnes*, which consequently gives the Fort a better advantage of flanking the *Digue* that goes to *Dixmuyde*, than if it were streight. This Post covers *Newport* as much as if we had a Garrison in *Dixmuyde*, and is much more defensible, both by its strong Situation, and being under the Command of the Waters of *Newport*, which overflow all the Countrey hereabouts on both sides of the Canal, upon any occasion which the Enemies may give us for it. This being the most considerable thing that could occur on Major General *Fagel*'s side, we must now leave him till the latter end of the Campagne, to speak of the Proceedings of our *Brabant* Army.

The King, as we have said, march'd the 27th of the last Month now past, from *Corbais* to *Gemblours*, and the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse* was at the same time advanc'd to the *Chartreuse* of *Liege*. The 28th, we made a considerable Detachment of Horse to the Plain of *Fleury*, to observe the Avenues of the *Sambre*, and to clear the Countrey on that side, of the Enemies Parties. His Majesty being now within 3 Leagues of *Namur*, went on the 29th to see the Condition of this strong Town, the reparation of the Breaches, and the New Fortifications that had been made about it, where the States have been at vast Expences to supply all the Defects we found in the Siege of this Place, which did make it so much the weaker, and the more expos'd to our Approaches. It will not be amiss to give an account of these Works in this place.

Upon

Upon the Hill of *Bouge*, where we made our firſt Approaches againſt the Town, we found that the Enemies cover'd Ways and Retrenchments they had made here, to cover their detach'd Baſtions upon the Brow of the Hills, which command the Town, where of themſelves too far advanc'd from the Body of the Place to be well defended, without a good Fort upon the Hill of *Bouge*, were to have a competent Number of Men always ready to ſuſtain their Defence: To ſupply this Defect, we have made the laſt Winter a Fort at the Tower of *Cocklé*, which commands all the Plain upon the Hill of *Bouge*, and at the ſame time ſecures our Retrenchments before the detach'd Baſtions, being built at the very head of them, at the place where we made our firſt Aſſault the laſt Year, *July* the 8th. When we had gain'd theſe Retrenchments, we found that the detach'd Baſtions, upon the Brow of the Hill, did not well Flank one another, by reaſon of its ruggedneſs and uneven Deſcent, inſomuch that we puſh'd our Trenches to the point of the detach'd Baſtion before St. *Nicolas* his Gate, and embrac'd it, without being Flank'd by the detach'd Baſtion we had behind our Trench upon the Right: To remedy this, we have beat down with Pickaxes, all theſe ragged Heads of the Hill, and uneven Deſcents, to make theſe two Baſtions Diſcover and Flank one another, which is a prodigious Work. We found that the Gate of St. *Nicolas* was too weak, eſpecially when we had once advanc'd our Trenches (by the taking of the detach'd Baſtion) to the *Glacis* of the Place, and that we had ſtrong Batteries from the oppoſite ſide of the *Meuſe*, which Flank'd all the Defences of this Gate, and the Wall of the Town upon the Water-ſide. To prevent ſuch an Advantage for the future to Beſiegers, we have made a very ſtrong Horn-work within St. *Nicolas* his Gate, at the ſame place where the Enemies had made a Retrenchment the laſt Year during the Siege, the ſide whereof towards the *Meuſe* is very thick, to be more able to reſiſt a Battery of Cannon from the other ſide of the River, whence they muſt firſt beat down the old Wall, before they can come at this. We found alſo that the Town wanted ſome Fortifications on the other ſide of the *Meuſe*, where (whilſt the *Fauxbourg de Jambe* remain'd open) an Enemy could work all along the River-ſide a Parallel-Trench, and bring his Batteries ſo near the Town, that nothing but the River ſhould remain between; as we did laſt Year, over againſt the Gate of St. *Nicolas*. This has oblig'd both to make a Horn-work, to cover the *Fauxbourg* of *Jambe*, and a Line along the Brow of the Hill of *Sainte Barbe*, to hinder the Enemies not only to come and open their Trenches in the bottom

*July.*

*July.* between the Foot of the Hill, and the *Meuſe*, but alſo to Bombard the Town from the Hill it ſelf; and to make this Line the more defenſible, we have made a Communication between it and the Horn-work of *Jambe*, and a Fort upon the Hill. But then on the Caſtle-ſide, where the *French* had been at ſuch great Expences to render it above our Power to Beſiege it, we found that their mighty Line, which they had cut with ſo much Labour in the very Rock, to cover all the Out-works of the Caſtle and *Cohorne*, could not be long defended, whilſt it was not continued down the Hill to the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, and that the Paſſage of the *Ballance*, and of the Abbey of *Salſin*, upon the *Sambre*, were not Fortified; becauſe we could come even on both ſides of the *Sambre* and *Meuſe*, under the cover of theſe very Hills, and get within the Line; and when we were once Maſters of the Paſſage of the *Ballance*, we could march up, as we did, and attack the Enemies within this very Work. But now we have continued this Line down the Hill, not only to the very *Sambre* and *Meuſe*, but we have made another Line without, to take up the Heighth, whence we made Batteries againſt the *French* Line; and we have Fortified the Paſſages of the *Ballance*, and of the Abbey of *Salſin*. And as for the weak part of the Caſtle and *Cohorne*, towards the *Sambre* and the Town, whence we made our Batteries againſt it, and carried it in Eleven Days, from the opening of them; we have provided againſt that, by making the Deſcent of the Hill of *Cohorne* ſo ſteep, that if the Cannon ſhould make a Breach from the Town, yet the Beſiegers cannot go up, but with a very great Difficulty, to make an Aſſault upon it. And that which makes the Strength of all theſe Works the more conſiderable, is, that they are all made of Stone, which you have here in abundance upon the very Spot; and yet, notwithſtanding this Convenience, it has coſt the States very great Summs of Money to put it in this Condition, that it is now as Impregnable as any place can be, but muſt have an Army within to defend it, by reaſon of this multitude of Out-works. I have heard that the *French* deſign'd moſt of theſe Additional Fortifications themſelves, but that they were ſo exhauſted in this War, that they could not find the ready Money to carry them on: But what they had already done, to make both the Town, and Caſtle, and all its Out-works ſtronger, this they thought ſufficient to ſecure *Namur* againſt a Siege on our part, and therefore ſaid, that 'twas a place which *might be reſtor'd, but could not be taken.* The King ſaw all theſe Works with a great deal of Satisfaction, moſt of them being already finiſh'd, and the reſt very forward, and People daily at Work upon them: Both the Electors went

at

at the ſame time with his Majeſty to ſee *Namur*, and returned all together the ſame Evening to the Camp of *Gemblours*. *July.*

The ſame day that the King went to *Namur*, the Army Forrag'd towards *Tilly*, where we defeated a Party of the Enemies Horſe, killed ſome, and made about Twenty ſeven Priſoners. The firſt of *July*, being the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Birth-day, was obſerved at the Elector's Quarter with a great deal of Solemnity and Rejoycing. The Elector of *Cologne* made the ſame day, upon that Occaſion, a Promotion of General Officers among his Troops; the Count *de Berlo* was made Lieutenant-General, and the Brigadiers St *Maurice*, and *Jamart*, were made Major-Generals, and the Colonels *Caſtro*, and *Pahau*, Brigadiers. The 3d. The two Electors went to *Bruſſels*, to aſſiſt at the Funeral Office for the late Queen-Mother of *Spain*, and the Solemn Maſs that was to be ſaid for her the Next. The Electors tarried in *Bruſſels* till the 5th. to be preſent at the Proceſſion of the three Bloody Hoſts, of which we have given an Account in the Relation of the Year 1692. The 6th. They returned to the Camp at *Gemblours*.

The day that the Electors went to *Bruſſels*, Major-General *Dopf* was commanded to *Namur* with a ſtrong *Eſcorte* of Horſe and Dragoons, to paſs the *Sambre* there, and view the ways through the Wood of *Marlagne*, if the Army could have Marched there to get on the other ſide of the *Sambre* in the Plain of St. *Gerrard*; but the Defilés were found too difficult and hazardous, and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* too conveniently Poſted and Retrench'd, to diſpute the paſſages of them. Monſieur *Dickvelt* came about this time from the *Hague* to the Camp, and as People diſcourſed very hotly of a General Peace, ſo 'twas ſuppoſed that he came to his Majeſty to give an Account of his Negotiations about this Important Buſineſs; and that which confirmed Men the more in this Opinion, was, that Monſieur *Dickvelt* made this Voyage more than once between the Camp and the *Hague*. But in the *interim* of all theſe Diſcourſes of a General Peace, Monſieur *de la Tour*, the Duke of *Savoy*'s Envoy, notified to his Majeſty the Separate Peace which his Maſter had made with the *French King*, and that the Forces of the Allies were to depart his Country within ſuch a time, or be forc'd to it by his own Troops joyn'd with thoſe of *France*, and that within that time 'twas in the power of the Allies to make a Neutrality which ſhould include all *Italy*. The Duke writ Letters at the ſame time to moſt of the Princes of the Allies, but eſpecially to the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, and the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenbourg*, wherein he repreſented the Miſery to which his Countrey had been

*July.* reduced by the War, and that the *French King* offer'd him ſuch Terms of Peace, that he could not expect better in continuing of it, and thank'd the ſaid Princes for their Aſſiſtance with their Troops, which now he deſired them to withdraw out of his Countrey, conformably to the Treaty he had made with the *French King*. This is the Misfortune of Alliances, that the Common Enemy can ſtill do his own Buſineſs by giving advantagious Terms, to bring off any one Prince or State from a League; becauſe then, the Advantages he gives to one to bring him to a Separate Peace, put him in a Condition to impoſe ſo much the harder Terms upon the reſt, and ſuch as ſufficiently make amends for the Advantages he has been obliged to give to break the Knot of an Alliance. *Divide & impera.* If the Duke of *Savoy* has made a more advantagious Peace for himſelf by making of it Separately, yet in relation to the Common Enemy, he remains ſo much the more in a condition to keep ſuch Treaties but as long as he pleaſes: And therefore, this Separate Treaty is ſo much the leſs ſecure as the Duke has not the Common *Guarrantie* of the Allies to make it good, which would have been, if he had Treated joyntly with them. It were better to have leſs upon certain Terms, than to have Arbitrary Advantages from a Powerful Enemy, who cannot be oblig'd to allow them any longer than he thinks it for his own Intereſt. The Treaty of *Nimeguen* is too freſh an Inſtance of this Truth, where, after the *French King* had broke the Knot of the Alliance that preceded it, by bringing the *States* to a Separate Peace, he remained in a Condition to break the Repoſe of Chriſtendom, and to renew the War as ſoon as his Coffers were Repleniſhed; and thoſe very *States* that had been the firſt in making up their Peace with him, were ſome of the firſt to feel the effect of an exorbitant Power, to which they themſelves had contributed ſo much by a Separate Treaty. 'Twas to make this Treaty of the Duke of *Savoy* good, that the Mareſchal *de Catinat* came in the Plain of *Turin* with ſo Powerful an Army, as it had been before concerted amidſt the Devotions of *Loretto*; where ſuch Buſineſs could be managed without being obſerved by the Miniſters of the Allies. For, if *Catinat* had come indeed to force the Duke of *Savoy* to a Separate Peace by ſo numerous an Army, why did he give him time enough to Fortifie his Army before *Turin*, by drawing of a Line from the *Doero* to the *Po*, which being once done, the *French* could not think of Bombarding this Place? Prince *Vaudemont* has ſecur'd *Bruges* this very Campagne with as unequal Forces. But I am afraid I have inſiſted too long upon this Buſineſs, which obliges me to come in again to the ſequel of this Account.

The

The 7th. Baron *Griſper* was commanded with Five Squadrons of Horſe, towards *Fleury*. He fell in his way, upon a Party of about Fifty of the Enemies Horſe, of which he kill'd Four or Five, and brought moſt of the reſt Priſoners. The ſame day, we put Three hundred Foot, and Two hundred Dragoons, in the *Chaſteau* of St. *Amand*, under the Command of a Colonel, being a convenient Poſt to cover our Army, and to keep the Plain of *Fleury* clear of the Enemies Parties. Count *Berlo*'s Regiment, of the Elector of *Cologne*'s Troops, was likewiſe ſent this Day to *Liege*, to reinforce that Garriſon, which was now oblig'd to much Duty, by ſending Convoys with the Veſſels that went daily up and down the *Meuſe*, for the ſervice of the Army. My Lord of *Rocheford* came alſo this Day to his Majeſty's Camp at *Gemblours*, whither he had been ſent by the Prince, from the *Flanders* Army. The ſame Day a Party of our Army of about Fourſcore, moſt *Dutch*, and ſome *Engliſh*, had the misfortune to fall in near the *King's Houſe*, upon the Cauſſey, between *Genap* and *Waterlo*, with a ſtrong Party of French *Huſſars*, and Dragoons, with whom they diſputed it for ſome time, in a hollow-way; but being over-power'd, they demanded Quarter, which was given them, but as ſoon as they were diſarm'd, the *Huſſars* kill'd them, and cut off ſome of their heads, in repriſal, as they ſaid, for thoſe which the *Bavarians* had put to the Sword behind the King's Quarter at *Corbais*, of which we have given an Account before. Two only eſcap'd of all this Party (which were left upon the place for dead) to give Tydings of their Camarades. Lieutenant-General *Du Puy* was immediately detach'd, with 1400 Horſe, upon the firſt News of this Rencounter, towards *Nivelle* and *Bois Seigneur Iſaac*. The ſame day the Electoral Prince's Regiment of *Bavaria*, conſiſting of two good Battalions, arriv'd in the Camp, after a March of ſome Weeks through *Germany* to come into *Flanders*. The next day the ſaid Regiment was review'd by the King and the two Electors. *July*

We were now ready to leave the Camp of *Gemblours*, to march into the Plain of *Fleury*, and the Diſcourſe ſtill continued of attempting to force the Paſſage of the *Sambre*. The *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe*, was upon his March to come up to *Namur*, to act jointly with the King's Army. In order to which, he march'd the 8th. from his Camp of *Robermont* and *Jupille*, and paſs'd the *Ourte*, (which falls into the *Meuſe* at *Liege*,) at *Chenoy*, and ſo encamp'd that day near the Abbey of *Val St. Lambert*, in the way to *Huy*. The 9th. he continued his march to the Abbey of *Andenne*, between *Huy* and *Namur*, where he attended his Majeſty's farther Motions.

*July.* tions. The 12th. the *Landtgrave* came to the Camp at *Gemblours*, to wait upon his Majesty, and return'd the same day to his Camp at *Andenne*. Monsieur *du Puy*, Lieutenant-General, came back this day to the Camp, with his Detachment of Horse, with which he had been sent towards *Nivelle* and *Bois Seigneur Isaac*, but without any News of the *Hussars*, that had serv'd our Soldiers so barbarously. He met with two other Parties, which he brought Prisoners to the Camp, the one of Fifteen, and the other of Forty Five Men. And my Lord of *Rocheford* was dispatch'd the day before, back to Prince *Vaudemont* in *Flanders*. The 13th. My Lord *Cuts*, whom his Majesty had made Major-General in the last Promotion, came to the Camp, with the Marquis of *Caermarthen*, who came over a Voluntier, to pass the Campagne in *Flanders*, in his Majesty's Army.

The 15th. the Army at *Gemblours* march'd upon the Left, to the Plain of *Fleury*, and encamp'd with the Right near *Mellé*, and the Left at *Sombref*. His Majesty's Quarters were at *Marbais*, and the two Electors in the Castle of St. *Amand*, just before our Right. Upon our arrival here, we made Detachments to observe the Enemies Countenance, upon the Passages of the *Sambre*, and to view the Approaches to it. The *Landtgrave* of *Hesse* march'd the same day from *Andenne*, and encamp'd upon two Lines, the one upon the Hill of *Sainte Barbe* within the Line, and the other in the bottom, between the Hill of *Sainte Barbe* and the *Meuse*, without the *Fauxbourg* of *Jambe*: And now, being near enough to have acted in Conjunction with his Majesty's Army, this seems the most proper place to give in the *Landtgrave*'s Line of Battle, and to add the Number of his Forces to our own.

*The*

*The Line of Battle of the* Landtgrave *of* Heſſe's *Army, as it was encamp'd at* Sainte Barbe, *by* Namur. *Count* de la Lippe *commanded as Veldt Mareſchal, under the* Landtgrave.

## RIGHT WING.

### First Line.

*Lieutenant-General* Somerfeldt *of* Hanover; *Major-General* Bulau *of* Hanover.

| | *Regim.* | *Squadr.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Dragoons,* | Bulau, Hanover. | 4 |
| | Der Nath. Holſtein. | 3 |
| *Cavalry,* | *Life-guards of* Heſſe. | 1 |
| | Greden, Hanover. | 2 |
| | *Squadrons* | 10 |

### Second Line.

*Major-General* Heidenſleben. *of* Munſter.

| | *Regim.* | *Squadr.* |
|---|---|---|
| Munſter *Dragoons,* | Heidenſleben. | 4 |
| | Raasfeldt. | 3 |
| Hanover *Cavalry,* | Noyelles. | 2 |
| | *Electoral Prince of* Hanover. | 2 |
| | *Squadrons* | 11 |

## BODY of FOOT.

*Lieutenant-General* Swartz; *Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe, *Major-General.*

| | *Regim.* | *Battal.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hanover *Foot,* | Hanover *Guards.* | 1 |
| | La Mothe, Zell. | 1 |
| | Delleville. | 1 |
| Holſtein, | *Prince* Chriſtian. | 1 |
| Heſſians, | Leib *Regiment.* | 1 |
| | *Prince* William. | 1 |
| | Heſſe *Guards.* | 1 |

*Lieutenant-General* Spiegel *of* Heſſe; *Major-General* Gerſtenbrock.

| | *Regim.* | *Battal.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hanover, | Toſein. | 1 |
| | *Velt-Mareſchal.* | 1 |
| | Wolfembuttel. | 1 |
| | Durin Holſtein. | 1 |
| Heſſians, | Saamer. | 1 |
| | Livenſtein. | 1 |
| | Henneman. | 1 |

Munſter

July.

| | Regim. | Battal. |
|---|---|---|
| Munster, | Swartz. | 1 |
| | Carnarius. | 1 |
| | *Battalions* | 9 |

| | Regim. | Battal. |
|---|---|---|
| Munster, | Landsberg. | 1 |
| | Corvay. | 1 |
| | *Battalions* | 9 |

## LEFT WING.

*Baron of* Gorz, *Major-General.*

| | Regim. | Squadr. |
|---|---|---|
| Hesse *Cavalry*, | Lippe, Haut Rhin. | 2 |
| | *Life-Regiment.* | 2 |
| Hanover *Dragoons*, | Ohr. | 4 |
| | Bothmer. | 3 |
| | *Squadrons* | 11 |

| | Regim. | Squadr. |
|---|---|---|
| | Spiegel, *Cavalry of* Hesse. | 2 |
| Hesse *Dragoons*, | Erb. | 4 |
| | Tettau. | 4 |
| | *Squadrons* | 10 |

The *Landtgrave*'s Army, according to this List, consisted of Eighteen Battalions, and Forty two Squadrons, of which Tweny nine were Dragoons; whereby it appears, that by our former Computation, the *Landtgrave* must have 10800 Foot, 2900 Dragoons, and 1950 Horse, that is in all 15650 effective Men; besides the Artillery, which consisted of Ten Field-Pieces of *Hanover* and *Lunenbourg*, Eight of *Munster*, and Ten of *Hesse*.

Upon this Approach of the King's Army to the *Sambre*, (who was now Encamped in the Plain of *Fleury*) and the *Landtgrave*'s Marching to *Namur*, the Mareschal of *Boufflers* advanc'd himself with the Main of his Army to *Bieme*, between *Gerpynes* and the *Sambre*, to be there ready to oppose our Passage of the River at *Montigny*, where he made several Batteries and Retrenchments. He order'd at the same time the Marquis of *Harcourt*, who was Incamp'd near *Dinant*, to March in the Camp he had left in the Plain of St *Gerrard*, where he had before Retrenched himself, to guard the Passages of the Wood of *Marlagne* into this Plain. Here the Marquis of *Harcourt* was to observe the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*, whilst the Mareschal was advanced to the very Banks of the *Sambre*, to observe the King's Army. And to be more in a condition to dispute the Passage of this River to our Forces, he order'd Monsieur *de Courtebonne*, who was Encamped at *Bussiere*, on the *Mons* side of the *Sambre*, to re-pass that River, and Encamp at *Hantes*, with the Body

Body under his Command, to be there in readineſs to come and joyn him upon the firſt Occaſion. *July.*

But the next day put an end to all Diſcourſes of attempting the paſſage of the *Sambre*, which was an Undertaking too hazardous, whilſt the *French* were juſt on the other ſide, with a good Army, and good Batteries, and Retrenchments to oppoſe us, and that they had another Body at St. *Gerrard*, to guard the paſſage of the Wood of *Marlagne*. From whence it appears, that when ever the Enemies are Maſters of this Poſt before us, it will be very hard to paſs the *Sambre* for our Army, or rather, almoſt impoſſible, notwithſtanding that we are Maſters of *Namur*, Situated upon the confluence of this very River with the *Meuſe*: And whilſt the Enemies are before-hand with us in the Field, we need not doubt but that they will always ſecure thoſe Poſts for themſelves, ſo neceſſary for the Defence of *Dinant* and *Charleroy*. But it is our Misfortune, that the *German* Troops are Quartered ſo far off, that it is but too probable the Enemies will have the ſame advantage again the next Year, which they neglected too much in the Year 1695, by which means we Inveſted, Beſieged, and Took *Namur*; and nothing can excuſe them well in this matter, but their relying upon the great ſtrength of this Place, which they looked upon as above our power to attempt, elſe they would not have left the *Sambre* altogether unprovided as they did. The 16th. the Army marched from the Plain of *Fleury* to *Nivelle*, upon two Columns. We Encamped this day with our Right at *Arkennes* upon the *Senne*, being the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Quarter; that of his Majeſty was at *Nivelle*, and the Elector of *Cologne*'s at the *Chaſteau* of *Feluy* juſt on the other ſide of the *Senne*, by the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Quarter. The King detatch'd upon this March Major-General *Swerin*, with two Battalions of his own Regiment, and the Regiments of Horſe of *Lippe*, *Ooſtfriſe*, and *Saxen Meiningen*, with Count *d'Ooſtfriſe* Brigadier, to joyn the *Landtgrave*'s Army at *Sainte Barbe*, who, (as it appeared by the King's March towards the Plain of *Cambron*) had Advanc'd ſo far only for the ſecurity of *Namur*, now that his Majeſty left the Neighbourhood of it, till a ſufficient Detachment was made that way, as it was deſign'd, from Prince *Vaudemont*'s Army. The 17th. our Army at *Nivelle* beat the General, and Gathering, in order to March, which was afterwards countermanded, it may be, to be certainly informed of what *Boufflers* would do upon this March; whether he would forthwith advance with his Army towards *Mons*, for the ſecurity of that place, and of the *Scheld*, which might have tempted us to return towards the *Sambre*; or whether

*July*, he would ſtill keep on the other ſide of the *Sambre*, and leave us to March toward the *Scheld*: But *Boufflers* could not yet be tempted to leave the *Sambre*, he kept ſtill on the other ſide of it, and only made Detachments towards *Mons* and the *Scheld*. Monſieur *de Courtebonne* was ordered from *Hantes*, to paſs the *Sambre* back again to *Buſſiere*, there to be at hand to re-inforce Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, Lieutenant-General, near *Mons*. The Count *de Tallard* was commanded to *Ragny* near *Buſſiere*, with the Body under his Command, there to be ready to paſs the *Sambre*, and march towards *Mons* or the *Scheld*, according to the Motions of our Army, who was again to be followed cloſe by Lieutenant-General *Ximénes*, who Encamped this day at *Ham ſur Heure*: This the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* thought ſafer than to part with the *Sambre*, which (if he had paſſed now) would have left the Paſſages between *Charleroy* and *Namur* expoſed to our Army.

The 18th. having ordered our heavy Baggage to march towards *Bruſſels*, becauſe there are very great *Defilés* between *Nivelle* and *Soignies*; our Army Marched on upon the Right, and paſſed the *Senne* at *Arkennes* and *Feluy*, and Encamped this day at *Soignies*, where was the King's Quarter, with the Right at *Orrue*, and the Left near *Courtaubois*, both the Electors were Quartered at *Newville*. But the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* ſeeing our Army Marching on towards the *Scheld*, reſolved to advance himſelf with his Army towards *Buſſieres*, there to paſs the *Sambre*; and accordingly, the ſame day that our Army Marched to *Soignies*, he Marched to *Thil le Chaſteau*, between *Walcourt* and *Ham ſur Heure*. Lieutenant-General *d'Artagnan* was ordered back from the Neighbourhood of *Mons* to his old Poſt of *Helchin* upon the *Scheld*, where he was re-inforced with a Brigade of Artillery, Detach'd from *Villeroy*'s Army on the 21ſt. *Courtebonne* Marched from *Buſſieres* towards *Mons* in *d'Artagnan*'s place, and the Count *de Tallard* Encamped at *Buſſieres* in the room of *Courtebonne*. The 19th. our Army continued its March upon the Right toward *Aeth*, and we came this day in the Plain of *Cambron*, where we Encamped with our Right at *Iſieres*, juſt by *Aeth*, and our Left behind the Abby of *Cambron*: the King's Quarter was at *Atres*, the Elector of *Bavaria*'s at *Aubre*, and that of *Cologne*'s at *Iſieres*. We deſigned to continue in this place, and therefore did not Encamp on the other ſide of the *Dender*, between the Abby of *Cambron* and *Chievres*, as we did two years ago, but we took up the Camp on the *Grammont* and *Ninove* ſide of this River, as beſt covered both againſt Parties and Deſertion, where we had the *Dender* before us from the Abbey of *Cambron* to *Aeth*, and again upon our Right from

from *Aeth* toward *Leſſines* and *Grammont*. For the *Dender* makes an Angle ſomething leſs than Right at *Aeth*, which gave us this advantagious Camp. The ſame day, upon our arrival to it, the King and the Electors went to ſee the curious Fortifications of *Aeth*, (which we have given an Account of in the Campaign of 1694.) where they were received with a triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery round the Ramparts, and the two Electors were ſplendidly Entertained at Dinner by the Count *de Roeulx*, Governor of the Place. The heavy Baggage that had been ſent away from *Nivelle*, joyned the Camp again this day. *July.*

As we Marched to the Plain of *Cambron*, the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* paſſed the *Sambre* at *Buſſieres*, and Encamped the ſame day at St. *Creſpin* near *Condé*, where he was conveniently Poſted to Act joyntly with the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, for the defence of the Paſſage of the *Scheld*. But before he paſſed the *Sambre* to come to this Camp, he made a conſiderable Detachment to re-inforce the Marquis of *Harcourt* with Twenty five Battalions and Three Regiments of Horſe, being Poſted at St. *Gerrard*, to obſerve the *Landtgrave* of *Heſs*'s Army at *Sainte Barbe*. Part of the Mareſchal of *Bouffler*'s Army only lay at St. *Creſpin*, the reſt being divided into ſeveral Bodies, ſome with the Marquis of *Harcourt*, ſome at the Paſſage of *Buſſieres* upon the *Sambre*, ſome at *Mortaigne*, where the *Scarpe* (which comes from *Doway*) falls into the *Scheld* above *Tournay*, and ſome at *Tournay* it ſelf for the defence of this Place; as for Count *d'Artagnan* (as we have ſaid before) he was now at *Helchin*, upon the *Scheld*, with the Detachment he Commanded of *Villeroy*'s Army. The 20th, the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* went with the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Thouloufe* to *Tournay*, to ſee all things ſafe on this ſide, and the Marquis *de Courtebonne* was Commanded at the ſame time from *Kievrain* near *Mons*, to March to this place, with the Seventeen Squadrons he Commanded, where he Encamped at *Maire*.

The King being now come to *Aeth*, with the *Brabant* Army, gave occaſion to ſeveral freſh Diſcourſes concerning new Operations that were to be undertaken in conjunction with the Army of *Flanders*, the two Armies being now but nine or ten Leagues aſunder; and People began to talk of the Siege of *Tournay*, or of the Bombardment of *Dunkirk*, according as the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* ſhould move, either for the Defence of the *Scheld*, or the Sea-Coaſt. But if our Armies were ſo near one another to have undertaken any thing, the Mareſchals of *Boufflers* and *Villeroy* were both at hand, to help one another to Act defenſively againſt us, and had very

*July.* advantagious Rivers, Lines, and Canals from the *Scheld* on to the Sea, not to fear any Deſigns from us on that ſide. However, the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* ſtill continued in his old Camp of *Deinſe* and *Cruyſ-Houtem*, where he was very well Poſted, both for the defence of the *Scheld*, and the Lines, againſt the *Brabant* Army; and of *Dunkirk* and *Furnes*, againſt that of Prince *Vaudemont*; but he could not be otherwiſe at preſent than ſtraightned for want of Forrage, conſidering the time he had remained in this Camp. But that which gave moſt occaſion to theſe new Diſcourſes concerning ſome conſiderable Undertaking, was Prince *Vaudemont*'s Voyage to the King's Camp, where he went ſuddenly on the 20th. in the Evening from *Ghendt*, with an *Eſcorte* of 500 Horſe and Dragoons, and 700 Foot, which were detach'd very privately from the Prince's Army the ſame Evening, without any knowledge of the Prince's Deſigne, towards *Grammont* and *Ninove*; and Prince *Vaudemont*, after he had taken the *Tour* of *Ghendt* in his Coach as uſually in the Evening, having Relays ready, went directly that very Night to the King's Camp at *Attres*. The Prince's *Eſcorte* was re-inforced upon the way with another from the King's Army, which at the ſame time Convoyed My Lord *Portland* to *Ghendt*, in order to go to *Oſtend*, and paſs the Sea for *England*, where he had been diſpatched by the King upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion. The next day the Prince arrived at the King's Army very early in the Morning, and My Lord *Portland* came to *Ghendt*, and went forward the ſame day to *Oſtend*, where *Vanzil*'s Squadron was ſtill in the Road, who ordered one of his Men of War to carry My Lord into *England*.

But whatever Diſcourſes were ſtirring at this time concerning ſome Undertaking, we did not think of ſtirring as yet from the Camp near *Aeth*; on the contrary, our Army Forraged for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, to make ſome Proviſion for a longer ſtay in it; but one of theſe Forrages had like to have caus'd a very great miſunderſtanding between the *Spaniards* and the *Bavarians* in our Army. For ſome of the *Bavarian* Cuiraſſiers would have Forraged near the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Quarter, who is General of the *Spaniſh* Horſe, which the *Spaniards* would not ſuffer the *Bavarians* to do, where, upon Words followed Blows; but a Lieutenant of the Cuiraſſiers was ſo Indiſcreet, upon the hearing of this Quarrel, as to mount on Horſeback at the Head of ſeveral of the Cuiraſſiers, to come to the aſſiſtance of their Camarades, and force the Forrage of this Village, where the Duke of *Holſtein* was Quarter'd; upon which, the Lieutenant was broke, and ſent Priſoner to the *Prevôt*'s. This Accident was like to cauſe a great Quarrel amongſt the *Spaniards* and

*Bavarians*,

*Bavarians*, but 'twas amicably made up, and had no farther conſequence. The Prince of *Vaudemont* went back the 22d. from the King's Army to that he Commanded in *Flanders*, by the way of *Ninove* and *Aloſt*, and lay that Night at *Dendermond*. The 23d. by Noon, the Prince arrived back at his Army near *Ghendt*, which in the *interim* of his abſence, had been Commanded by Monſieur *Auverquerque*, Eldeſt Lieutenant-General: The Prince came back this way about, becauſe the ſtreight and ſhorteſt way he took going, was not at preſent reckoned ſo ſafe for his return, that the Enemies muſt have Advice of his Journey. This brings me back to our Army in *Flanders*. *July.*

We were now, (upon the Prince's coming back) expecting to March from a Camp where we had lain ſo long, and we were not deceived, though it was not upon any Expedition, of which there had been ſo much diſcourſe, but only to Encamp in ſome order, which hitherto we could not do, whilſt the Corn was upon the Ground; but now, moſt of the Harveſt being over near the Canal of *Bruges*, which had been haſtned the more by the Prince's Orders, he reſolved to form his Army in a Line of Battel along this Canal. On the 25th. *Anhalt*'s Brigade which was Encamp'd between the Prince's Quarter at *Mary-Kirk*, and *New-Wandelghem*, was Ordered to March and Joyn its proper Body, under the Command of Count de *Noyelles*, between *Lovendeghem* and *Bellem*. The ſame day a Detachment of Ten Battalions was made out of theſe Troops, and ſome Regiments of Horſe, to March towards *Namur*, under the Command of Brigadier *Friſheim*, which Rendezvous'd together the ſame Evening at *Mulenſtein*, upon the Canal of *Sas Van Ghendt*, in order to March the next day to *Dendermond*, and ſo to *Vilvorde*, in their way to *Namur*. This Detachment conſiſted of the Regiments of Foot of *Holſtein-Ploen*, *Birkenfeldt*, *Churprince*, *Eſſen*, *Lottum*, *Friſheim*, *Harſelt*, *Dedem*, and the two *Swiſs* Battalions of *Capol*; and the Regiments of Horſe of *Holſtein-Ploen* and *Rijſwick*. Our Quarter-maſters were ordered at the ſame time to mark a Camp along the Canal, and the next day Orders were given to be ready to March. The 27th. the Princes Army Decamped from *Mary-kirk*, where it had been ever ſince the 11th. day of *May*, to form a more regular Camp behind the Retrenchments we had made. The Dutch Cavalry Encamp'd upon the Right, between *Bellem* and the *Halfway-Houſe*; the Dragoons as before, between the *Halfway Houſe* and St. *George*. The Infantry lay between *Bellem* and *Mary-kirk*, and the *Engliſh* Cavalry between *Mary-kirk* and *Ghend*, upon the Left.

Prince

*July.* Prince *Vaudemont* took his Quarters at *Lovendeghem*, near the Center of the Foot, and Monſieur *Auverquerque*, (who Commanded the Horſe) at *Mary-kirk*. The whole Army Incamped upon one Line, to extend it ſelf more conveniently for the defence of the Canal, with the Right of the Dragoons at St. *George*, within three Leagues of *Bruges*, and the Left at *Ghendt*, being in all five Leagues between the Right and Left. And becauſe 'twas here that the Army Encamped firſt in a Line of Battle, according as it had been diſpoſed of before into Brigades, ſo therefore 'tis here that I ſhall inſert the Liſt of this Army.

*The Line of Battel of His Majeſty's Army in* Flanders, *Commanded by Prince* Vaudemont.

## RIGHT WING.

### First Line.

*Monſieur* Auverquerque *Lieutenant-General.*

*My Lord* Rivers, *and* Leveſon, *Major-Generals.*

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Squadrons.* |
|---|---|---|
| Matthews, *Dragoons.* | Matthews. | 4 |
| | Eſſex. | 4 |
| | Vaudemont, *Life-Guards.* | 1 |
| Lumley. | Lumley. | 3 |
| | Schomberg. | 2 |
| | Langſton. | 2 |
| Coy. | Coy. | 2 |
| | Galloway. | 3 |
| | Leveſon. | 2 |
| | *Squadrons* | 23 |

### Second Line.

*Monſieur* de la Foreſt, *Lieutenant-General.*

*Major General* L'Etang.

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Squadrons.* |
|---|---|---|
| Matthews *Dragoons.* | Levingſton. | 4 |
| | Roſſe. | 4 |
| Montigny. | Montigny. | 2 |
| | Turc. | 2 |
| | Noyelles. | 2 |
| | *Squadrons* | 14 |
| | *Squadronsin the Right Wing.* | 37 |

BODY

# BODY of FOOT.



## First Line.

*Sir* Henry Bellasis, *and* Count de Noyelles, *Lieutenant-Generals.* Churchill, Mirmont, *and* Collier, *Major-Generals.*

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Battal.* |
|---|---|---|
| Des Villates. | Dutch *Guards.* | 1 |
| Selwyn. | Royal. | 1 |
| | Churchill. | 1 |
| | Fairfaxe. | 1 |
| | Bridges. | 1 |
| | Fred. Hamilton. | 1 |
| Tiffin. | David Collier. | 1 |
| | Saunderson. | 1 |
| | La Meloniere. | 1 |
| | Tiffin. | 1 |
| Haxhausen. | Fuhnen. | 1 |
| | Zeelandt. | 1 |
| | Jutlandt. | 1 |
| | *Pr.* George. | 1 |
| | *Pr.* Frederic. | 1 |
| | *Queen of* Denm. | 1 |
| | Danish *Guards.* | 1 |
| Oxenstern. | Noyelles. | 1 |
| | Berensdorf, Zell. | 1 |
| | Oxenstern. | 1 |
| | Dona. | 1 |
| | Gohr, Holl. | 1 |
| Anhalt. | Fagel. | 1 |
| | Churprince. | 1 |
| | Soutlandt. | 1 |
| | Anhalt. | 1 |
| | Lottum. | 1 |
| | Holstein Ploen. | 1 |
| | *Battalions* | 28 |

## Second Line.

*Major-Generals*, La Meloniere Ramsay, Alfeldt *and* Heukelom.

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Battalions.* |
|---|---|---|
| Des Villates. | Scots *Guards.* | 1 |
| Orkney. | Royal. | 1 |
| | Brewer. | 1 |
| | Howe. | 1 |
| | Collingwood. | 1 |
| Maitland. | Wal. Collier. | 1 |
| | Maitland. | 1 |
| | Buchan. | 1 |
| | Geo. Hamilton. | 1 |
| Belcastel. | Belcastel. | 1 |
| | Brandenbourg. | 1 |
| | Wolfembuttel Gu. | 1 |
| | Heringen. | 1 |
| | Hanover Gua. | 1 |
| Sparre. | Heukelom. | 1 |
| | Weed. | 1 |
| | Harsolt. | 1 |
| | Essen. | 1 |
| | Sparre. | 1 |
| Frisheim. | Dedem. | 1 |
| | Frisheim. | 1 |
| | Cappol. | 1 |
| | Birkenfeldt. | 1 |
| | *Battalions* | 23 |
| | *In all* | 51 |

LEFT

July.

## LEFT WING.

### First Line.

*My Lord* Rocheford, *Lieutenant-General.*

*Major General* Eppingen.

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Squadrons* |
|---|---|---|
| Rijswick. | Holstein Ploen. | 2 |
| | Rijswick. | 2 |
| Wirtemberg. | Boncourt. | 2 |
| | Pr. of Wirtemb. | 2 |
| | La Foreſt. | 2 |
| Cunningh. *Dragoons.* | Eppinger. | 5 |
| | Mirmont. | 4 |
| | *Squadrons* | 19 |

### Second Line.

*Major-General* Boncourt.

| *Brigades.* | *Regiments.* | *Squadrons.* |
|---|---|---|
| Schack, | Saxon Gotha. | 2 |
| | Teinagel. | 2 |
| | Vittingheff. | 2 |
| | Schack. | 2 |
| Cunningham. | Cunningham *Dragoons.* | 4 |
| | *Squadrons* | 12 |
| | *Squadrons in the Left Wing.* | 31 |
| | *In all, in both Wings.* | 68 |

Brigadier *Erisheim*'s Detatchment, which we have now mentioned, is included in this Liſt; And beſides, Major-General *Fagel* Commanded a ſmall Army near *Newport*, of which we have before given ſome Account, that depended for its Orders and Motions upon the Command of Prince *Vaudemont*, and therefore may very well be included in his Line of Battel. This Body conſiſted of one Regiment of Horſe, of two Squadrons, being My Lord *Rocheford*'s, and four Squadrons of Dragoons, which made up Colonel *Lloyd*'s Regiment, and ten Battalions, *viz.* *Lauder*, *Strathnavern*, *Lorne*, St. *Paul*, *Cinqvilles*, *Halſen*, the two Swiſs Battalions of *Milane*, *Reinard*, and St. *Amand*: which being added to the number of Prince *Vaudemont*'s Army, makes in all, Sixty one Battalions, and Seventy four Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, whereof Thirty three were Dragoons, which amounts to 3300. and Forty one Squadrons of Horſe, at 150 *per* Squadron, makes 6150 Horſe: Sixty one Battalions, according to our former computation of 600 Men in each Battalion, amounts to 36600 Men, all which being joyned together, makes the Prince's Army to be 46050 Men ſtrong. And thus having given the ſeveral Liſts of the Armies on both ſide, that Acted in this Countrey, we ſhall now compare them

them together, to see on which side the Ballance inclin'd. We have before computed all the French Armies together in this Countrey, to be 127540 Men strong, and in this Computation we have been very moderate, both in the Rate of their Battalions and Squadrons. As for the Total of all our Armies on this side joyned together, it is thus, The King's Army in *Flanders* consisted of 68550 Men, that of the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse* of 15650, and that of Prince *Vaudemont* of 46050. all which being summed up together, makes the Total of all our Forces in this Countrey to consist of 130250 Men, by which the Ballance between both Parties appears to be on our side of 3210 Men, which made us so much stronger than the Enemies, but is a very inconsiderable Advantage in such vast Numbers as we were on both sides. The Seven or Eight Battalions Encamped within the Line before the Castle of *Namur*, Commanded by Lieutenant-General *Coborne*, are not included in this Number, because they could not Act with us, but upon our Passage of the *Sambre*; and if they were, the greatest difference that can be made out of it, is about 8000 Men, which is no great Number to ground any Undertaking upon, between such Armies as were then in the Field. And besides, the French had such an advantage by being first in the Field (by the late coming of our *German* Troops) as rather over-ballanc'd this Difference; as it has appeared in the Proceedings of this Campagne. *July.*

Upon Prince *Vaudemont*'s March to rectifie his Camp in a Regular Line of Battle, and that the Mareschal of *Villeroy*'s Army was now like to March towards *Bruges*, which should oblige him to leave the Neighbourhood of *Ghendt*, it was resolved to make a Line to cover this Town, where it is most expos'd to a Bombardment, that is from *Mary-kirk* without the Canal. For the Town of *Ghendt*, if it was not so big, is of a very strong Situation, upon three Rivers, and two Canals, and, whilst we are Masters of *Audenarde*, can only be Bombarded from *Mary-kirk* on the *Lys* side, whence they have a communication by this River to *Courtray*, to secure and cover all their Convoys. The River *Lys* divides it self at *Drongen*-Abbey in two Branches, the one inclining towards the *Scheld*, by *Courtray Porte*, and the other to the Canal of *Bruges*, coming up close to *Mary-kirk*, which joyn again together under the Rampart of *Ghendt*, between the *Bruges Porte* and that of *Courtray*. The Meadows which lye between these two branches of the *Lys*, can all be overflowed, and laid under Water, by stopping up the River which washes the Ramparts of *Ghendt*, and thus leaves no more convenient Ground to attempt the Bombarding of this Place, than what lyes between the

July, *Mary-kirk* branch of the *Lys*, and the Canal of *Bruges*, being not above Seven Hundred Paces: 'Tis here that we have made a very ſtrong Retrenchment, Paliſſado'd, with a large *Foſſé*, to hinder the Enemies from approaching on this ſide.

We have left the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* at St. *Creſpin*, near *Condé*, to provide for the ſafety of *Tournay* and of the *Scheld*, whilſt His Majeſty's Army lay ſo near in the Neighbourhood of *Aeth*. He had before on the 20th. ſent Monſieur *de Courtebonne* to encamp with ſome Squadrons of Horſe near *Tournay*, but this he did not think ſufficient for the ſecurity of this place, and therefore he commanded the Count *de Tallard*, whom he had left at *Buſſieres* on the *Sambre*, to advance to this place with the Body under his Command, where he arrived on the 23d. with fourteen Battalions, which encamped upon the *Eſplanade* without the Citadel, and *Courtebonne*'s Cavalry at *Maire*, without the Gate of the *Seven Fountains*, whence he March'd the 26th. to re-inforce Lieutenant-General *d'Artagnan* at *Helchin*. The Mareſchal of *Boufflers* left *Condé* to take his Head Quarter at *Tournay*, there to be at hand to concert matters with the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, for the latter end of the Campagne, in which the Enemies have ſeem'd to be moſt deſigning. *Boufflers* Army was now divided in ſo many Bodies, here and there, that it could not be ſaid to be encamped any where; which made a French Soldier ſay, that *Boufflers had his Right at the* Sambre, *and his Left to the Sea*. The ſame day that Monſieur *de Courtebonne* March'd from *Tournay* to *Helchin*, Count *Tallard* was re-inforced with three Regiments of Horſe, being the Cuiraſſiers, and the Regiments of *Manderſcheid* and *la Tournelle*, which encamped at *Maire* in the place of *Courtebonne*. The Mareſchal of *Boufflers* Army being now divided in ſo many places behind the *Scheld*, was Forrag'd by the Countrey. The *Chaſtellenie* of *Aeth*, ſo far as it depends upon the French Conqueſts, furniſhed the Cavalry with Forrage, and that of *Tournay* the Foot. The 31ſt. the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* went to *Mons*, and there made a Detatchment of four Battalions to March towards *Charleroy*, where they were to be joyned by four more, in order to make a ſmall Body between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Grammont*, now that both the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe* and the Marquis of *Harcourt* were expected to march back towards the *Rhine*; or elſe to reinforce the Marquis of *Harcourt*, if the Detachment made from *Flanders* under Brigadier *Friſheim* ſhould joyn the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe* at *Sainte Barbe*, which was now on the march towards *Namur*, having paſs'd the Canal of *Bruſſels* at *Vilvorde* the 28th. Major-General *Berenſdorf*, whom his

his Majesty had made so at the beginning of the Campagne, was detach'd about the same time from the Army * in *Brabant*, with Eight Squadrons of Horse towards *Namur*, in order to joyn the aforesaid Detachment, which he was to Command, and so to march into the Line of *Sainte Barbe*, in the place of the *Landtgrave*'s Army, which now expected only his Arrival to return to *Germany*, and reinforce Prince *Louis* of *Baden*. *July.* (* the 30th.)

The 25th. the Elector of *Bavaria* had Advice by an Express, that the Electoress was brought to Bed that Day of a Daughter; upon which the Elector of *Bavaria*, with his Brother the Elector of *Cologne*, went immediately the same Evening to see the Electoress. The same day we made a great Detachment of 800 Horse towards *Audenarde*, to cover our Forragers on that side; but the Mareschal of *Villeroy*, who thought they might have pass'd the *Scheld* at *Audenarde*, to come and insult the Out-posts of his Army, order'd the *Picquet* to stand to their Arms, to be ready for them. The 28th. the King went with the Prince of *Nassaw Saarbruck*, (who hitherto had been very much troubled with the Gout, but was at present a little recover'd) to visit the Fortifications of *Aeth*, without. The 29th, we expected a great Convoy from *Brussels*, both of Mony and all manner of Proyisions; for this was the neareſt place (though it was Eight or Nine Leagues to it from our Army) from whence we could get Provisions and Mony: The King was inform'd that the Enemies had a Design to intercept this Convoy, and that 2000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, had been detach'd from *Mons*, towards *Halle* and *Enghien* for that purpose: Upon this Advice, his Majesty order'd a Detachment of 2000 Horse more to march immediately and joyn our Convoy, which they did, and brought it safe into the Camp, without any damage from the Enemy, who upon this Reinforcement did not think it convenient to attack it. The 30th, both the Electors came back from *Brussels* to the Camp, under a strong *Escorte* of *Spanish*, *Bavarian*, and *Cologne* Troops. The Enemies had Parties out to have endeavour'd to catch either the Electors, or some of their Retinue, but they were too well Guarded for them. The 31st. we Forrag'd about *Leuze* and *Lignes*, where we had Advice that the Enemies had a design to disturb our Forragers, which oblig'd us to make a Detachment of about 3000 Horse and Foot, to reinforce the *Escorte* that cover'd them; and both the Electors went upon the Place of Forrage, to be there ready to give their Orders in case of an Attack, and Din'd at a House belonging to the Prince of *Lignes*. Lieutenant-General *Heyden* Commanded the Forrage this Day. *August* the 1st. we made another Forrage, under the Command of Lieu-

August. tenant-General *Brandt*, and loſt in it 15 or 16 Horſes. The ſame Day Count *Averberg*, and Monſieur *Dijckvelt*, came to the Camp to wait upon his Majeſty; the firſt being the Emperor's Miniſter, and the other a Deputy from the *States-General*; whoſe coming gave occaſion to freſh Diſcourſes about a General Peace, which was ſuppos'd to be the Subject of ſo many Voyages between the Camp and the *Hague*.

We had News about this time of a Deſign which Monſieur *de la Croix*, Commandant of *La Roche* in the Country of *Luxembourg*, had form'd to Plunder the Town of *Huy*, and to burn and deſtroy it; which he endeavour'd to execute in this manner. On the 29th. of *July*, he came with a ſtrong Detachment of 200 Foot, and about as many Horſe and Dragoons, in the Night, pretty near this Town, where he hid his Infantry among the Vines, before the Gate of St. *Denis*, whilſt the Horſe and Dragoons lay in Ambuſcade ſomething farther off. The 30th. in the Morning, about the opening of the Gates, Monſieur *de la Croix* detach'd four Soldiers dreſs'd like the Boors of the Country, with two Waggon Loads of Hay, in which ſeveral Soldiers lay hid with their Arms. As ſoon as they came near the Guard of St. *Denis* his Gate, they contriv'd it ſo that one of the Waggons ſhould overthrow, which made the Soldiers of the Guard come very officiouſly to help get up their Waggon. This being the nick of time for the Soldiers that were in Ambuſcade in the Hay to do their Buſineſs, they immediately got out with their Arms, and fell upon the Guard, which they eaſily defeated in ſuch diſorder, and kill'd moſt of them: And that being the Signal for Monſieur *de la Croix* to come up, he march'd with the Troops he had conceal'd in the Vines, and ſoon made himſelf Maſter of the Gate and the adjoyning Baſtion, where he plac'd a Guard, and ſo march'd into the Town, where the Soldiers fell on Plundering the Inhabitants Houſes. In the mean while an independent Company of *Liegeois* that was Quarter'd in the Town, and the Burghers, got to their Arms, and fell upon the *French*; a Detachment was alſo ſent of *Slabendorf*'s Regiment from the Caſtle, which came to the Burghers Aſſiſtance, and beat Monſieur *de la Croix* back out of the Town, who was not ſuſtain'd readily enough with his Horſe and Dragoons, to maintain himſelf in the place and do his Buſineſs. Six of the Burghers were kill'd in this Action, and ſome Soldiers on both ſides; on ours Thirteen, and Twelve of the *French*, and Six Priſoners taken. The Cannon fir'd from the Caſtle againſt *la Croix*'s Horſe, to hinder their approaching, and upon the whole Detachment as it was retreating; but without any great execution. The *French* report on their ſide,

that

that *la Croix* brought some Hostages out of the Town along with him for Contribution. *August.*

There being no great appearance of any Action this Campagne, his Majesty's Presence was not expected much longer in the Army. On the 2d. the Fourth Troop of Guards was commanded towards *Loo*, to be divided in Relays upon the Road, and expect his Majesty's coming. The 3d. we made another great Forrage, where his Majesty was pleas'd to be present in Person, because 'twas in a place where 'twas expected the Enemy should attack us; but only one of their Squadrons appeared, which soon retired, without undertaking any thing. The same day Monsieur *de la Catoire*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Chimay*, came back to the Camp, with a Party of two or three Hundred *Spaniards* and *Bavarians*, and brought along with him Five and Thirty French Troopers and Dragoons, Prisoners, and Forty Horses; he had made an Exploit of the like nature, about a Fortnight before, having then killed Fifty of the Enemies, and brought Sixty Prisoners into the Camp. The 4th. His Majesty went to see the Prince of *Nassaw-Saarbruck*, who was to go this day to the Bath of *Aix la Chapelle*, with a Pass from the Mareschal of *Boufflers*; and most of the Generals of the Army waited upon the said Prince, to Complement him upon this Voyage he undertook for his Health, and to get some ease of the Gout, with which he had been troubled most part of the Campagne. We had another Forrage about this time, in which the Enemies disturb'd us. The Dutch Squadrons which cover'd our Forragers, gave way at first, but being Rallied by a Major and a Captain of Baron *Grisper*'s Regiment (who behaved themselves very well upon this occasion) they repuls'd the Enemies, who had come from *Mons*, and the Loss was but inconsiderable on our side. The first News which came to his Majesty of this Engagement was, that our Party was quite Routed; but in the Evening the contrary appeared, which was principally due to the Valour of the Major and Captain beforementioned. The 4th. Monsieur *Dijckvelt* went back to the *Hague*; all these short Voyages still increased the Discourses of Peace.

This being about the time of the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*'s Marching back into *Germany*, we must not forget to give an Account of it. After Brigadier *Frisheim* had passed the Canal of *Brussels* at *Vilvorde* the 28th. he directed his March towards *Namur* by *Wavre*, and was joyn'd in the way by Major-General *Berensdorf*, with the Detachment he brought from the King's Army, who took upon him the Command of this Body, and came *August* the 1st. and encamped.

*August.* encamped by *Namur*. The 2d. upon the Arrival of these Troops, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse* left the Camp of *Sainte Barbe*, and March-ed towards *Liege*; and Major-General *Berensdorf* encamped in the Line of *Sainte Barbe* in his place, where he was re-inforced with four Battalions from the Garrison. The Marquis *de Harcourt*, whose business it was still to observe the Motions of the *Landgrave*, pass'd the *Meuse* the same day at *Dinant*, and encamped at *Sortine*, between the *Condros* and the County of *Namur*, with Six-teen Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons, having left Nine Battali-ons under the Command of the Count *de Guiscard*, Lieutenant-General, and Governor of *Dinant*, who encamp'd with this Body at the Abbey *du Moulin*, where a little Brook of this Name falls into the *Meuse*, between *Dinant* and *Namur* on the *Sambre* side; This was for the Security of the Countrey between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, whilst we had still so many Forces in the Neighbour-hood of *Namur*. The 6th. the *Landgrave* re-pass'd the *Ourte* at *Chenay*, near *Liege*, where his Army divided in three Bodies to make more Expedition towards the *Rhine*, and to passe the Woods of the Dutchy of *Limbourg*; the Troops of *Munster* and *Holstein-Got-torp* directed their March by *Aix la Chapelle*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Swartz*; those of *Hesse*, by *Cornelis Mun-ster*; and those of *Lunenbourg*, *Zell*, and *Hanover*, by *Montjou*, un-der the Command of Lieutenant-General *Somerfeldt*; they were to March thus till they came to *Coblentz*, where they were to Rendez-vous again together, and pass the *Moselle* at this place, and so March in a Body on the French side of the *Rhine*, to joyn Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who only expected the Arrival of these Troops near *Mentz* to pass the *Rhine* himself, and enter the Enemies Conquests; where, when joyn'd together, they made a Body of near 50000 Men, which is a very considerable Army upon the *Rhine*; but they found the Mareschal *de Choiseul* so conveniently Posted behind the *Spire-bach* and *Newstadt*, that they could not force him out of his strong Retrenchments, which Cover'd at once *Landau* and *Philipsbourg*; and so did nothing else on the French side of the *Rhine*, but con-sume the Forrage and raise Contributions, after *Choiseul* had serv'd them the same Sawce the beginning of the Campagne between the *Rhine* and the *Neckre*, with an Army not exceeding 25000 Men; but the *Germans* are always strong when it is too late; *Choiseul* had time enough to destroy all the Forrage between the *Rhine* and the *Neckre*, before they were in a condition to oblige him to re-pass the *Rhine*, and retire into the French King's Conquests. Thus far we have follow'd the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*'s Army, even out of the

Bounds

Bounds of this Account, it is therefore time to return within our proper Sphere of the *Netherlands*. *August.*

We have ſaid before that the Mareſchal of *Boufflers* had gone from *Tournay* to *Mons*, to make a Detachment of four Battalions towards the *Sambre*, where it was to be joyned with four more from *Charleroy*, to make a ſmall Army between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, and obſerve the Troops we had encamp'd at *Namur*; which Detachment was at firſt Commanded by the Marquis *de Grammont*, Major-General; but at *Bouffler*'s return to *Tournay*, he ſent Count *Tallard* from thence, to Command the Troops between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, who took along with him ſome Horſe and Dragoons from the Neighbourhood of the *Sambre*, and came into the Plain of S. *Gerrard* the 5th. where he put himſelf at the Head of the aforeſaid Detachment, whence he Marched farther up the *Meuſe* to *Romedin*, near *Charlemont*; there to ſubſiſt his Troops more conveniently than he could near St. *Gerrard*, or the *Sambre*, where *Boufflers* had ſo long encamp'd, and deſtroy'd all the Forrage thereabouts. Monſieur *de Ximénes*, who Commanded the Troops at *Mortagne*, was order'd to *Tournay*, to Command there in the place of *Tallard*, and Lieutenant-General *Gacé* was left at *Mortagne*, in the place of *Ximénes*: *Boufflers* continued moſtly at *Tournay*, where he had Eſtabliſhed his Head-Quarter, but *Villeroy* was now ready to March from his old Camp of *Macbelen*, between *Deinſe* and *Cruyſ-Houtem*. But before we give an Account of this March, it is firſt neceſſary to ſay ſomething of what had happen'd moſt remarkable in the Armies of *Flanders*, during this Interval of Time.

Prince *Vaudemont*'s Amy was now encamped upon a Line behind the Canal of *Ghendt*, taking up the moſt important Poſts between this place and *Bruges*, ſince the 26th of *July*. *Auguſt* the 3d. Monſieur *Auverquerque* review'd the Brigades of Horſe of *Schack* and *Wirtemberg*, encamped upon the Right, between *Bellem* and *Stare*. The 7th. at Night we had a ſmall Alarm in our Army, and the *Picquet* was order'd to turn out to their Arms, which was occaſioned by a French Partiſan of *Tournay*, who found a way to ſlip with his Party over the *Scheld*, between *Ghendt* and *Dendermond*, or may be, through the Town of *Ghendt* it ſelf; for ſuch Parties, being but ſmall, are always Dreſs'd like *Boors*, and may very well give one another the *Rendezvous* in *Ghendt*; but it is moſt probable that he got over the *Scheld* the ſame way he retreated over the Canal of *Bruges*, by ſome Wax cloath-Boats, which Men can conveniently carry upon their Backs, and then, when they come near a River, they ſtretch them out with ſticks at the bottom, in the Figure of a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, which

August. which keep up the four Corners, over which they lay some more Sticks cross ways to fortifie the bottom, and keep it extended: These Boats, as they say, being made of a competent bigness, can carry six or seven Men at once over a Canal, or River. The Partisan of *Tournay* having Passed the *Scheld* by this Contrivance, marched to the Canal of *Sas van Ghendt*, where he way-laid the *Track-schout*, or Vessel that carries Passengers upon the Canal, between *Ghendt* and the *Sas*, and Plundered it; and it being near the Evening, he got away with his Party in the Night towards *Maldeghem*, and so gained the Canal of *Bruges* near this place, (where our Forces were not encamped very thick) and thus slip'd over the Canal in his Wax or Oyl-cloath Boat. The News of this Accident happen'd to the *Track-schout* of *Sas van Ghendt* in the Rear of our Army, between Canals and Rivers, by a French Party, very much surprized us, and we turned out our *Picquet* to have hindred their re-passing the Canal of *Bruges*, or rather, to hinder them from surprizing any of our Guards. I do not care much to meddle with the Account of what happens among such Parties, who at best are but Plunderers, and have no Relation to the common drift of a Campagne; but seeing I could not well omit this, which was so Remarkable, we must match it with one of our side; and that is of a Partisan of the Garrison of *Aeth*, who, about this time, pass'd the *Scheld*, and slipp'd through the very midst of all the Enemies Frontier Garrisons, and advanc'd as far as the Abbey of *Hesdin*, in the *Pais d' Artois*, upon the Borders of *Picardy*; whence he took the Abbot, and brought him back along with him through bye Wayes and Roads, and over the *Scheld* to *Aeth*, an Hostage for the Payment of Contribution, which the Monks have been forced to pay, to Redeem their Abbot.

On the 8th. Prince *Vaudemont* re-view'ed the two Battalions of Guards in his Army, being one of *Scots*, and the other of *Dutch* Guards: he review'd at the same time *Selwyn*'s Brigade, the Prince of *Bareith* being present, and lately come over from *England*. He is the Marquis of *Brandenbourg-Bareith*'s Son, *Velt Mareschal* of the Emperor's Forces upon the *Rhine*. At Night we made a Detachment of 400 Horse, 200 Dragoons, and 200 Foot, under the Command of Major-General *L'Estang*, which Pas'd the Canal at the Bridge of Boats we had at *Bellem*. The Enemies Parties came very often in the Night to *patrouille* near our Canal, and we made this Detachment to meet with some of them; which Marched part to the *Chasteau* of *Poucke* upon the way to *Aerselle*, and *Deinse*, and part to *Aeltre* upon the Right, in the way to *Torhout*, but they returned the next day without any Rencounter with the Enemies, who (may be) had too

quick

quick an intelligence from some of the *Boors* of this March, *August*, and so did not come near the Canal this Night, where they would have been surrounded by Major-General *L'Etang*. *Villeroy*'s Army was now expected daily to March to *Thielt*, there being no appearance of any Action on our side upon the *Scheld*; which was the chief reason that kept *Villeroy* so long in his Camp of *Machelen*, upon the coming of His Majesty's Army to *Aelb*; but he was forced to shift his Quarters before he parted with it, for the Fire took, in the first of this Month, in the Duke of *Bourbon*'s Quarters, which consumed most of the Village of *Machelen*, and obliged the Mareschal, with all the Generals that had been Quartered in this Village, to remove to *Olsene*, about half a League higher up the *Lys*, where he continued till the 10th. that by One in the Morning his Army began to File off, and pass the *Lys*, in order to march towards *Aerselle* and *Thielt*: The Artillery had passed this River the Night before, and the River *Mandel* at *Markeghem*, to march the next day with the Van-Guard, led by the Sieur *Reynold*, Major-General, and composed of the two Brigades of Foot he commanded, which had incamped all this while before *Deinse*, to cover the Town. *Villeroy*'s Army having passed the *Lys* upon several Bridges, between *Machelen* and *Deinse*, marched by *Wouterghem*, *Aerselle*, and *Caneghem*, to *Thielt*; where the Mareschal of *Villeroy* took his Quarter upon the Right of the Army, the Left was at *Heghem* towards *Torhout*, and *Pethem* in the Rear of the Center, where the Prince of *Conti* had his Quarter. The Enemies Camp in this place was almost Parallel to the Canal of *Bruges*, and their Right within two Leagues and a half of *Bellem*. The Mareschal of *Villeroy*'s Army had been upon its removal to this Camp, full three Months before at the Camp of *Deinse* and *Cruyf-houtem*, where no doubt Forrage must be very scarce upon so long an abode in it, but it was a very convenient Camp, not only for the defence of the Lines on the one side, and the observing of our Motions towards the Sea-Coast on the other, but also to prevent the passage of the *Scheld* to our *Brabant* Army, by consuming all the Forrage hereabouts, which therefore, though it could have pass'd the *Scheld* at any time at *Audenarde*, yet could not have subsisted on this side of it. This made Monsieur *de Villeroy* continue in that Camp as long as possible he could.

Notwithstanding that the Enemies march'd so early from *Deinse* to *Thielt*, yet we had immediate notice of it in the Prince's Camp, and by two of the Clock in the Morning all our Piquet

*August.* was under Arms behind our Retrenchments upon the Canal, in the Posts assign'd to the several Regiments forthe defence of it. Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* mounted at the same time on Horseback, and passed the Canal at *Mary-kirk*, with a good Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, marching towards *Vinck* and *Aerselle*, to observe the Enemies Motion. Many Deserters came in this day, who took the opportunity of this March to make their Escape. For the great number of Deserters, that came away at first, made the Mareschal of *Villeroy* send continual *Patrouilles* towards the Canal, to keep in the Soldiers of his Army, and to hinder them from Deserting to us. The Count *de la Mothe*, who hitherto had Commanded a detach'd Body from *Villeroy*'s Army behind the Canal of *Ipres*, came up again to joyn the Mareschal, upon this March to *Thielt* and *Highem*, where the French Army Cover'd *Ipres*, without any Detachment for that purpose: And besides, the Enemies had now some Project in their heads, and therefore 'twas necessary to augment the Army here as much and as privately as they could, to put them in a condition to execute their Designs; 'Twas given out that all these Reinforcements came to *Villeroy*'s Army, only to spare their Forrage, and to consume ours; for all *Bouffler*'s Detachments behind the *Scheld*, and the Troops the Enemies had behind their Lines, had their Forrage given by the Countrey, as Prince *Vaudemont* had upon the Canal of *Bruges*; and therefore, this was a very plausible Pretext to bring so many Re-inforcements to the Mareschal of *Villeroy*'s Army, as came after his passage of the *Lys*. Besides this Re-inforcement brought by the Count *de la Mothe* upon *Villeroy*'s coming to this Camp, he had another at the same time from *Helchin*, which consisted of one Battalion, and eight Squadrons.

But Prince *Vaudemont* was as cautious on his side as the Enemies were cunning on theirs. They now brought up the strength of their Troops by degrees to this Camp of *Thielt*, where they were so near the Canal, that we could hear the Drums from their Camp. This made the Prince of *Vaudemont* order *Maitland*'s Brigade from behind the Canal of *Ostnde* near *Placendale*, back to *Moorbrugghe* upon the Canal of *Bruges*, for the Security of that Pass, which the Troops behind this Canal could not extend themselves so far on the Right to defend, without weakning the Center, where at present was the most apparent danger. The 10th. the Prince review'd the remainder of the Foot in his Army, having review'd the two Battalions of Guards, and *Selwyn*'s Brigade, the 8th. before. On the

12th.

12th. the Prince's Army marched about half a League to the Right, *August.* to draw up more exactly in oppoſition to the Enemies, incamped between *Thielt* and *Heghem*, as being moſt convenient, both for the defence of the Canal, and of the Towns of *Ghendt* and *Bruges*. Our Right of Foot was at the Ferry of *Aeltre*, almoſt half way to *Bruges*, and the Left near *Lovendeghem*: The Dutch and Daniſh Cavalry was encamped upon the Right, between the *Half way Houſe* and St. *George*; the Dragoons between St. *George* and *Moerbrugghe*, within a League and a half of *Bruges*, where *Maitland*'s Brigade of Foot lay incamped; and the Engliſh Cavalry moved up from *Mary-kirk* to *Lovendeghem*, where Lieutenant-General *Auerquerque* took his Quarter, the Prince having upon this Motion remov'd his from thence to a Houſe between *Bellem* and *Urſelle*, and this was called the Camp of *Aeltre*. The ſame day that we made this Movement, the French Army came to Forrage near the Canal about *Poucke*, *Bellem*, and *Aeltre*, having a very ſtrong *Eſcorte* to cover their Forragers: Our *Picquet* was thereupon ordered to ſtand to their Arms, and we made ſeveral Detachments out of it to paſs the Canal and diſturb the Enemies, who returned with ſome Priſoners, and ſeveral Deſerters, who took hold of this opportunity to leave the Enemy. The French *Maroders* were very inſolent to the *Boors*, as uſually they are, which obliged the *Boors* of all the Neighbouring Villages on the other ſide of the Canal, to come cloſe to the Canal ſide with their Families, Cattel, and Houſhold-Goods, under the Protection of our Camp; for the *French* ſpared nothing, neither Churches (where they always find a ſure Sanctuary amongſt us) nor Houſes. The ſame day likewiſe that we came to this Camp, 'twas ordered that the *Picquet* of every Regiment ſhould keep Centries all along the Canal, from Hundred Pace to Hundred Pace, who, upon the Enemy's Approaching any where near the Canal, were to fire their Pieces, and the other Centries to take it upon the Right and Left, and alarm in an inſtant all our Troops in their ſeveral Poſts, from *Bruges* to *Ghendt*. We had before, Guards every half League, or two Engliſh Miles at moſt, who had Centries out upon the Right and Left at a convenient diſtance, and when any Boats went up and down the Canal, they detached two Firelocks to Convoy them along from Poſt to Poſt. Upon this Neighbourhood of the *French* to our Army, they at *Thielt*, and we at *Aeltre*, the Prince ordered Detachments to be placed both of Foot and Horſe all along without the Canal towards the Enemies, to prevent Surprize; the Foot

*August.* being Posted in the Houses which are frequent along the Canal side, and the Horse further without: and we had Bridges of Boats in the most known and frequented passages of this Canal, for the conveniency of such Out-Guards Orders were also given at the same time for no body to stir out of the Camp, and keep still in a readiness to march at the first Beat of Drum; for 'twas to be feared the Enemies had some Design against *Bruges*, and 'twas not safe to give them the least Advantage for a March that way, which could have made them Bombard this Place before our faces: neither could the Prince march towards *Bruges*, to secure the Place beforehand, without leaving *Ghendt* and the Canal open on that side to the Enemies, and therefore 'twas necessary in such a Conjuncture to be very nice and critical in our Motions: And besides, we could not have what Detachments might have been convenient from the other Army, because the Prince's Army being provided with Forrage by the Countrey behind the Canal, which could not be otherwise than very burdensome to it, 'twas necessary to act here on the Defensive with as few Troops as was possible.

The Army commanded by His Majesty was still at *Atres* and *Aubre*, near *Aeth*, to consume the Forrage between *Aeth* and *Leuze*, *Tournay*, and the *Scheld*, but was now ready to Decamp, to march down lower on the *Dender*, having subsisted as long as it could in this place upon the Frontier between us and the Enemies. On the 13th. the Artillery and heavy Baggage was commanded towards *Grammont*, and the next day the Army followed the same way, in several Columns, with the *Dender* upon our Left, and having passed the *Defilés* of the Wood of *Lessines*, and the Brook or Rivulet of *Gamerage*, the Army incamped with the Right at *Grammont* upon the *Dender*; our Left stretched it self towards the *Chartreuse* of *Herines*, and we had the Brook of *Gamerage* and the Wood of *Lessines* before us. The King's Quarter was at *Gamerage*, and the two Electors at *Grammont*, which is a Town and Abbey upon the *Dender*, about a League higher than *Ninove*, and about the same distance below *Lessines*. The King and the Electors were upon the Rear-Guard in this March, to see the Army File off safely through the Wood of *Lessines*: Some of the Enemies Squadrons appeared in the Plain of *Cambron*, to have endeavoured to disturb our Rear-Guard, but they found it marching in such Order, that it was not possible for them to meddle with it. The three Battalions of Guards encamped on the other side of *Gamerage*, to cover His Majesty's

Quarters

Quarters towards the Wood of *Leſſines*, whence skulking Parties could otherwiſe have Sally'd out in the Night; and the *Spaniards* and *Bavarians* incamped on the other ſide of the *Dender*, to cover *Grammont* towards *Tournay* and the *Scheld*. There being no more appearance of any Motions of conſequence in this Army, during the remainder of the Campagne, the King left the Field the 16th. in order to go to *Loo*, and paſs the reſt of the Seaſon there, till His Majeſty ſhould return into *England*. The ſame day, the King went under a ſtrong *Eſcorte* to guard his Perſon as far as *Malines*, having paſſed the Canal of *Bruſſels* at *Vilvorde*, and the 17th to *Breda*, having *Relays* of his own Guards for the reſt of the Journey; the 18th. His Majeſty came to his Royal Houſe of *Dieren*, in order to tarry there ſome days, and hunt before he went to *Loo*. At the ſame time that His Majeſty left the Army to go to *Loo*, the Elector of *Cologne*, who had paſs'd moſt of the Campagne with his Brother the Elector of *Bavaria*, left the Camp to return to *Liege*, and went that day to *Bruſſels*, and ſo to *Huy*, which Place His Majeſty reſtored into his hands; having remained under the Command a Dutch Governor ſince the re-taking of it by the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen*, in the Year 1694. The *French* had taken it the Campagne before, during the Life of the laſt Biſhop of *Liege*, the Elector's Predeceſſor; and therefore, this being the firſt of *Huy*'s being under his Obedience, (after he had made Major-General *Famart*, Governor of the Place) he receiv'd the Oath of Allegiance from the Inhabitants of the Town, his Subjects. The Army being deſigned to continue at *Grammont* as long as it could ſubſiſt there, made Huts as uſually at the latter Seaſon, and Forraged towards *Gavre*, *Ghendt*, *Aloſt*, and St. *Quintin*'s *Linneck*; and the Mareſchal of *Boufflers*, ſeeing that we had laid aſide all manner of Deſigns againſt the *Scheld*, Canton'd his Troops behind the *Haiſne* and this River, from the *Sambre* to *Helchin*, upon the Line between *Courtray* and the *Scheld*: And thus all things looking like an approaching Winter Quarter between theſe two Armies, I ſhall have but little more to ſay of them, and therefore muſt repair back to *Flanders*, to ſpeak of the Motions of the two oppoſite Armies of *Vaudemont* and *Villeroy*, which now were like to make more noiſe at the latter end of the Campagne than at the beginning. *Auguſt*

We have left Prince *Vaudemont* obſerving very narrowly the Motions of the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, and Orders were in the Prince's Army to be ſtill ready to march, leſt the Enemies ſhould ſurprize us, and

gain

*August.* gai n a march towards *Bruges*: for at preſent there were great Diſcourſes that the French had a deſign to Bombard this Place, and were (in order to it) making great Preparations of Cannon, Mortars, and Bombs, at *Menin* and *Courtray*. The 16th. the Quarter-Maſters were ordered to mark a Camp towards *Bruges*, for the Army to march that way upon the firſt Motion of the *French* towards *Torhout*, who were now expected daily to advance to this place, and Orders continued on our ſide to be ready to march. The 20th. the Enemies beat the General very early in their Camp, which we could hear very eaſily from ours; the Prince thought that it was in order to march, and accordingly ordered the General to beat immediately on our ſide, and the Army march'd forthwith towards *Bruges*. But the French Army did not march this day, the Cavalry Forraged between *Torhout* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* reviewed the Infantry of his Army, which occaſioned the Drums to beat the General: The Prince had notice of it upon the beginning of our March, which however did not ſtop it; it only made the Prince alter the Diſpoſition of our Camp, and put all the Horſe of his Army upon the Left, between St. *George*, *Bellem*, and *Lovendeghem*, in oppoſition to the Enemies, who being ſtill at *Thielt* and *Heghem*, were not far from the Canal hereabouts. According to this Reſolution of the Prince, the Dutch and Daniſh Brigades of *Schack*, *Montigny*, and *Wirtemberg*, which had the Van upon this March, were ordered to the Right about, and march back towards *Bellem*; the Infantry continued its March towards *Bruges*, and encamped with the Right at *Steinbrugghe*, within half a League of the Place, and the Left of the Foot at St *George*; the Cavalry and Dragoons between St. *George* and *Lovendeghem*, except the Dragoons of *Eppinger*, *Roſſe*, and *Mirmont*, which encamp'd between the Right of the Foot, and *Bruges*: the Prince took his Quarter in this Camp at the Caſtle of *Bernem*, near *Moorbrugghe*, upon the Canal; and becauſe upon our Marching ſo near to *Bruges* the Canal remained naked between *Lovendeghem* and *Ghendt*, the Prince ordered the Regiment of *Weillekens* (being that which was *Aver*'s laſt year at *Dixmuyde*, which had continued at *Dendermond* till this time for the Guard of the Bridge of Boats we had upon the *Scheld* at *Appels*) to march to *Mary-kirk*; and our Bridge upon the *Scheld* was taken away upon this declining of the Campagne. The ſame day that we marched up ſo near to *Bruges*, the Prince order'd a Detachment of Horſe and Dragoons to march

on

on the other ſide of the Canal, to obſerve the Enemies, whom we expected to be upon the March too. Captain *Cornwallis*, of *Roſſe*'s Regiment, commanded the Dragoons, who fell in at *Ooſtcamp* with a Party of the Enemies Poſted in a *Defilé*; and though this was a conſiderable Diſadvantage, yet Captain *Cornwallis* charg'd them with his Dragoons Sword in hand ſo vigorouſly that he kill'd ſeveral of the Enemies, and brought off all his Detachment ſafe out of the *Defilé* (except one or two killed) and a Priſoner that was wounded in the Action: the Dutch Horſe being informed that ſeveral of the Enemies Squadrons lay between *Ooſtcamp* and *Loppem* to cover the Forragers, would not venture in to the Dragoons aſſiſtance, elſe we might have taken the whole Party. *Auguſt.*

The Prince, upon this Motion of his Army, ordered *Maitland*'s Brigade to advance cloſe to *Bruges*, and encamp under the Walls of this Place, to be ready to march back for the defence of *Placendale*, and of the Canal of *Oſtend*. The ſame day, My Lord *Portland* came back from *England*, and waited upon the Prince at his Camp, and ſo purſued his Voyage towards *Dieren*, where his Majeſty was at preſent, but was to go on the 24th to *Loo*. The Preparations which the Enemies were making at *Courtray*, *Menin*, and *Ipres*, giving ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect that they had a Deſign againſt *Bruges*, or *Newport*, if they could gain the Canal of *Oſtende* before us, the Prince ſent to the Elector for a Re-inforcement from the Army at *Grammont*, who, on the 21ſt. detach'd Major-General *Erle*, with *Fitz-Patrick*'s Brigade to march towards *Ghendt*, who encamped the ſame day at *Hilleghem*, about three Leagues from *Grammont*, where he was to expect further Orders, which were to be ſent to him according to the Advices which the Elector ſhould receive from the Prince: For we were not willing to burden the Countrey behind the Canal, which gave Forrage to the Prince's Army, but as little as was poſſible, and upon an apparent neceſſity; and therefore the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* having not march'd from *Thielt* on the 20th. as was expected, Major-General *Erle* was obliged to continue at *Hilleghem* till farther Orders, but was called back to the Camp of *Grammont* the 23d (as is ſaid) upon this occaſion: The Engliſh Guards had encamped at the firſt coming to this place on the other ſide of the Brook of *Gamerage*, to cover the King's Quarter againſt the Sallies which might have been made out of the Wood of *Leſſines*, and the *French* thought that by ſtealing in Parties into the Wood in the Night, they could ſurprize them,

August. them, who thereupon made several good Detachments for this Design, but one of the Soldiers of these Detachment deserted over to us, and gave an account that he had been Commanded out with a great Party that was to attack the *English*. This made our Generals at first think that the Enemies had a Design to fall upon Major General *Erle*, and thereupon he was ordered to march back to the Camp of *Grammont*; and as for the Enemies that had sent Parties into the Wood of *Lassmes*, they did not think it convenient to pursue their Design.

On the 21st. the Dukes of *Chartres* and *Bourbon* left *Villeroy*'s Army, to return to the French Court at *Versailles*; and the Duke *du Maine*, and the Count *de Thoulouse*, left that of *Boufflers* at the same time. But *Villeroy*'s Army was now busie in cutting the ways by *Lichtervelde* and *Zuverzelle*, to *Torhout*, where he design'd his next March; for all this Countrey is full of Inclosures, and very difficult for the passage of an Army, and this was the neareſt way that *Villeroy* could march from *Thielt* towards *Bruges*; for the way nearer to the Canal is not a League shorter, and is much more difficult, by reason of several Lakes or great standing Waters, with Morasses about them, which are pretty frequent on the Enemies side of the Canal, between *Ghendt* and *Bruges*; and besides, the Camp of *Torhout* was more convenient, if he could have gained the Posts of St. *Andreas* before *Bruges*, to have detach'd with expedition towards *Newport*, whilst he with the Main of the Army should have Bombarded this Place. The 24th. we possessed our selves of the said Posts about St. *Andreas*'s Cloister, which were so convenient for the Enemies to Bombard *Bruges*, or for us to Cover it. We plac'd two Captains and 100 Men in each of the *Chasteaus*, or Moted Houses, before the Town, from the Canal of *Ostend* to those of *Bruges* and *Ghendt*, which were these, *De la Coste* near the Canal of *Ostend* upon the Right, *Coudekeuken* upon the Right of St. *Andreas*, *Conarruvias* upon the Left, the *Redporte* at St. *Michael* upon the Left of all, next to the Canal of *Bruges*, and that of *Tilleghem*, a strong House about half a Mile before St. *Michael*, upon the Road to *Leppem*, which was at present the High-way from *Bruges* to the Enemies Army: A Colonel had the Command of all these Detachments, which were to be relieved Weekly whilst the Army should continue behind the Canal. We broke down at the same time the Bridge of St. *Michael*, built here at a place which cannot otherwise be passed when the Waters overflow the Morals between St. *Michael* and the Canal of *Bruges*.

The

The 27th. the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* came with a ſtrong Detach- *Auguſt.*
ment to obſerve the Avenues of *Bruges* by the way of *Loppem*, which was the ſtreighteſt Road from *Thielt*; he advanced as far as *Loppem* within a League of *Bruges*, where he halted and got up in the Steeple of the Church to view the Town from thence, and the approaches to it. Some *Picketers* of his Eſcorte rode up within Muſket ſhot of the *Chaſteau* of *Tilleghem*, where our Guard fir'd upon them and kill'd two of them: This put the Alarm in our Camp, and ſome of the Generals came to *Tileghem* to give an account of the Enemies Motions; Colonel *Blood*, Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Matthew Bridges* his Regiment, and Chief of the Ingeniers in the Princes Army, order'd a Retrenchment to be made immediately to flank the Broken-bridge of St. *Michael*. This Action of the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* made us expect with more certainty that he would march very ſuddenly towards *Bruges*, and therefore 'twas reſolv'd immediately to provide for the Enemies coming. On the 28th. the Prince ſent Colonel *Ivoix*, Quarter-Maſter General of his Army, with a ſmall Party of Dragoons, to obſerve narrowly all the Avenues to *Bruges* on the Enemies ſide, and to give an account of thoſe which were moſt open and convenient for their approach. He order'd at the ſame time the Major Generals *Churchill* and *Ramſay*, and the Earl of *Orkney* Brigadier for the Foot, and Major General *Boncourt*, with Prince *Charles* of *Wirtemberg* for the Horſe, to find out the moſt defenſible Ground for a Camp before the Town of *Bruges*, and to mark the Poſts for every Regiment, in caſe the Enemies ſhould march ſuddenly this way as it was expected. Monſieur *des Vilattes* Brigadier of the Guards was order'd at the ſame time to mark out a Poſt for the two Battallions of Guards in the Princes Army. Theſe General Officers made their Report in the Afternoon to the Prince, who went out himſelf to view theſe Poſts, and 'twas concluded that the moſt defenſible Ground, and the moſt advantagious to diſpute to the Enemies, was that which was contain'd behind the ſtrong Houſes or *Chaſteaus* above-mention'd, which were all very well Moted, and capable of a very good defence; and that a Retrenchment ſhould be made from the Canal of *Oſtend* to that of *Bruges*, to bring all theſe *Chaſteaus* within the mutual defence of a Line. But ſtill the Army continued incamp'd behind the Canal, becauſe, whilſt the Enemies were ſtill at *Thielt* 'twas not ſafe to leave it open, and therefore 'twas our buſineſs to obſerve very exactly the Enemies Motions, not to be ſurpriz'd either one way or other. And indeed the Poſts above-mention'd which we had ſecur'd, were of the higheſt conſequence both to the Enemies, and to us: If the Enemies had been before-hand with us in ſeizing

*August.* upon them, (as some people pretend they might, if upon their coming to *Thielt* they had made a good Detachment of Dragoons to march that way with Expedition, and had sustain'd them with their Army, for those Posts were not secur'd by us till we came in the Neighbourhood of *Bruges*) I say, if the Enemies had seiz'd these Posts before us, they would not only have Bombarded *Bruges* in our very presence, but they would also have cut off the Communication between us and *Newport*, and it would have been in their power to have pass'd that Canal and we could not have hinder'd them from it: And on the other hand these Posts being once secur'd by us, it was very difficult for the Enemies to attempt the Bombarding of *Bruges*, or to force their way over the Canal of *Newport*, whilst by this means we had still the Canal of *Ostend* free and open. The consequence therefore of these Posts being such, the Prince order'd Major General *Ramsay* that very Night to march there with 2000 Men for their Security, and to post himself at the Abbey of St. *Andreas* just before the Center of them. 'Twas expected the Enemies might have forrag'd the next day towards *Vassenaar*, just on the other side of St. *Andreas*'s Heath, and to have endeavour'd to surprize us by this pretext in the *Chasteaus* we had now secur'd to cover *Bruges*. The next Evening Major General *Ramsay* was reliev'd.

The 30th. about Noon, the Army had Orders to be ready to march immediately, the Prince being inform'd that the Enemies were moving, but having afterwards Intelligence that only the Houshold and Brigade of Guards had march'd to *Torhout*, the Prince only order'd this day 60 Men of a Regiment to pass the Canal of *Bruges*, in order to work immediately at the Retrenchment that had been resolv'd upon two days before; this Detachment was reliev'd and doubl'd in the Evening to work on with more Expedition: In the mean while our Army kept this day behind the Canal of *Bruges*; for the main of the *French* Army still remain'd at *Thielt*. The Mareschal of *Villeroy* had order'd the Houshold of *France* and the Brigade of Guards to march this day to *Torhout* by *Lichtervelde*, and the Right of his Army to march to *Zuvezelle* upon the Left, but still all the left of the Army continued incamp'd at *Thielt* towards *Heghem*. The Enemies made use of this Stratagem to have endeavour'd to catch the Prince unprovided, either before *Bruges*, or in the defence of the Canal. If upon the first Motion of the *French* this day towards *Torhout* the Prince had pass'd the Canal to incamp before *Bruges*, then *Villeroy* having still the left of his Army near *Thielt*, and the right being march'd near the left to *Zuvezelle*, would have attempted to pass the Canal of *Bruges*, which consequently upon our passage of the Canal

to

to cover the Town, would have remain'd open to them: Or if the Prince, ſtill finding that the main of the *French* Army was in the Camp of *Thielt* and *Zuvezelle*, had remain'd altogether behind the Canal to obſerve them, then *Villeroy* had the Brigade of Guards and the Houſhold of *France* ready at *Torhout* to poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp of St. *Andreas*, from whence they could have bombarded *Bruges* before us; and not only ſo, but have remain'd Maſters of the Canal of *Newport*. But Prince *Vaudemont* could not ſo eaſily be impos'd upon, and provided at once both for the ſafety of the Canal, and of *Bruges*. As onely the Brigade of Guards and Houſhold of *France* had march'd to *Torhout*, ſo the Prince only order'd a ſuitable Detachment from his Army to work at a Retrenchment, and to ſecure the *Chaſteaus* in which we had our Out-guards; but the main of his Army kept this day behind the Canal. This poſture of our Army, which anſwer'd ſo nicely all theſe feint and falſe Motions of the Enemies, muſt be the effect of a very exact intelligence. The ſame day, the Prince call'd the Generals in a Grand Council of War, to inform them of the Motions of the Enemies towards *Torhout*, and that he thought it neceſſary for the Army to paſs the Canal to cover *Bruges*, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had ingag'd to ſecure *Ghendt* with the Army at *Grammont*, which was the onely difficulty that could be propos'd againſt this March, and that the Cavalry and Dragoons ſhould remain behind for the Security of the Cahal; which was accordingly concluded upon. And becauſe the Troops which *Villeroy* had order'd to march to *Torhout* this day, might have gone directly to *Placendale*, to ſecure this important paſſage upon the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Newport*, the Prince order'd *Maitlands* Brigade (which was now incamp'd at *Schipſtall*, behind the Canal of *Oſtend* near *Bruges*) to march towards *Placendale* at the ſame time, for the ſecurity of this place, where Brigadier *Maitland* incamp'd this day behind the Canal of *Oſtend*, between *Placendale* upon the Right, and *Stallell* upon the Left towards *Bruges*. *Auguſt.*

In the mean while our Retrenchment went on very briskly, being directed by Colonel *Gohr* Commander of our Train of Artillery, and Colonel *Blood*; by the 31th. in the Morning we had a Retrenchment in a poſture of Defence, from the *Chaſteau* of *Condekenken* upon the Right of St. *Andreas* his Cloiſter to St. *Michael* upon the Left, which defended all the Plain, this being the moſt open paſſage to *Bruges*, and therefore the firſt to be provided for: The right toward the Canal of *Oſtend* was ſtrong by reaſon of a great many Orchards, and ſtony Incloſures, and thick Hedges, which rendred this Paſſage towards *Oudembourg* very difficult, as the other towards *Torhout* and

*August*, *Rousselar* was open and dangerous. The Abby of St. *Andreas* could not conveniently be brought in to the Line of our Retrenchment, because 'twas too far out beyond our *Chasteaus* which gave a very advantagious defence to the Line, and therefore we left it out; but because 'twas so near our Retrenchment, that the Enemies might have incommoded us very much from thence, a good Guard was posted into it; and we made strong Batteries against this place to beat it to peices as soon as the Enemies should make themselves Masters of it. And besides we were to take up no more ground than what could be conveniently defended with the small Army we had here; but if St. *Andreas* had been brought into the Line, it would have been extended out too far, and the foresaid *Chasteaus* could not have been brought so conveniently into the Line to flank and defend one another.

On the 31th. the Prince having advice that all the *French* Troops under the Command of the Mareschal of *Villeroy* were now upon their March towards *Torhout*, order'd the Infantry of his Army, with the Dragoons of *Eppinger*, *Rosse*, and *Mirmont*, to pass the Canal, and incamp within the Retrenchment that had been made the Night before. The Infantry having passed the Canal, incamp'd upon two Lines, two and twenty Battallions in the first Line, and sixteen in the second, with the Right near the Canal of *Ostend*, and the Left at St. *Michael*; the Dragoons of *Eppinger* and *Mirmont* incamp'd upon the right of the first Line just by the Canal of *Ostend*, and those of *Rosse* upon the left at St. *Michael* near the Canal of *Bruges*; all the Cavalry and Dragoons march'd at the same time to incamp all along behind the Canal of *Bruges* from this place to *Lovendeghem*, being scatter'd up and down in the most convenient Posts; the Dragoons had the right between *Bruges* and *Moorbrugghe*, the *English* Cavalry between *Moorbrugghe* and St. *George*, the *Dutch* from St. *George* to *Bellem*, and the *Danes* upon the left beyond *Bellem*; Lieutenant General *Averquerque* took his quarter upon the right under the Walls of *Bruges*, and the Marquis *de la Foreſt* upon the left at *Bellem*. The Prince upon this march remov'd his Quarter to the other side of *Bruges* at *Schipstall* the landing-place from *Ostend*, and this was call'd the Camp of St. *Michael*, because this was the only Village we had upon our Line, being upon the left of it. We made no Retrenchment upon the left of this Village to joyn it to the Canal of *Bruges*, because the ground is of it self very strong hereabouts, being a Morass, which we had now overflow'd by bringing in the Waters from the Canal of *Bruges*.

The

The same day the Mareschal of *Villeroy*'s Army Marched upon the Left towards *Tienhout*, and the Canal of *Newport*; the Rest of the Army which had still continued Incamped at *Thielt* near *Heyghem*, with the Artillery, March'd by *Luchterveld*; and those which had March'd the day before (being the Right of the Army) to *Zuvezelle* joyn'd them at *Torhout*, having a very bad day and very Rainy Weather to March upon, and the Wayes of themselves difficult without this additional inconvenience. The Mareschal of *Villeroy* took his Quarter at *Wynendale* near the Center of his Army, *Torhout* was upon the Right, and *Ichteghem* towards the Canals of *Dixmuyde* and *Newport* upon the Left, the Wood of *Wynendale* remain'd in the Rear of the Camp. Count *D'Artagnan* who was Posted at *Helchin* on the *Schelt* for the Guard of the Lines of this River, was now ordered to March to Reinforce the Mareschal of *Villeroy*, having first been joyn'd by Six Battallions, and the Regiments of Horse of the *Cuirassiers*, *Cravates*, *Kaillac*, *Manderscheid*, and *Villequier* and the Dragoons of *Silly* from *Tournay*, with which being Fifteen Battallions and Forty Squadrons strong, he Marched on the First of *September* to Joyn the Army at *Wynendale*; Mounsier *de Caraman* Major General was Left in the Lines near *Courtray* with Nine or Ten Battallions to Guard them. Besides all these Forces, the Body which Monsieur *De Montal* had Commanded all the Summer near *Dunkirk* and *Furnes* was Commanded the same way: The Pretext to bring all these Forces to the Mareschal of *Villeroy* was for the Conveniency of Subsisting upon the Forrage of our Frontier, and at the same time to spare their own. But all things were ready at *Courtray*, *Menin*, and *Ipres*, for some notable Undertaking, and the Boors of the Country Summon'd in to bring their Waggons for the Transportation of Bombs, Carcasses, and other Ammunitions. We were making no less Provision on our side for the Defence of *Bruges*, and of the Canal of *Newport*. We Work'd very hard at the Retrenchment of *Bruges*, which we continued more upon the Right to the *Chasteau de la Coste*, *September* the First; and at the same time Work'd at the Retrenchment we had made the day before, to render it Stronger and more perfect: The Night before, the Major General and Brigadier of the day begun to Guard the Retrenchment with all the Picquet of the Army, half of which was still to be Waking and under Arms. We laid at the same time a Bridge at our Right upon the Canal of *Ostend*, for the Communication of our Army to *Plaisendale*, in Case the Enemies should March more towards the Canal of *Newport*, and the Regiments of *Strathnavern* and *Lander* were Commanded by Major General *Fagel* to March to *Snaskirk*, for the Security of the Passages upon that Canal; he sent also a Deteachment to *Ghistel*, which is a very Strong

*August.*

*Chasteau*

Septem. *Chasteau* doubly Moted, and of very difficult acceſs, within a ſhort League of the Canal of *Newport* towards *Torhout*, and at preſent was a very uſeful Poſt to hinder the Enemies from Forraging or coming near that Canal: But to render it altogether inacceſſible to the Enemies who were at preſent ſo near Neighbours to it, the Sluyces of *Newport* were open'd to fill the Canal with Water, in order to overflow all the Countrey on that ſide next to the Enemies.

*September* the Firſt, Major General *Churchill* being of the day, ordered out the Quarter-maſters and Field-Colour-Men to Mark the Poſt of every Regiment upon the Retrenchment we had made, where they were all to Repair upon the firſt Alarm; the Reigments of the firſt Line and Dragoons were to take up all theſe Poſts, and to be Reliev'd as there ſhould be occaſion by the Regiments of the Second. The ſame day we plac'd our Cannon upon the Batteries we had made in the moſt convenient Places, but the Strongeſt was upon a Heighth before the Gallows, which Commanded the Plaine that goes towards *Torhout* and *Rouſſelar*, upon the Left of St. *Andreas* his Cloiſter: We had alſo ſeveral pieces of Cannon upon the Faces of all the *Salliant* Angles, and two or three Batteries againſt the Cloiſter of St. *Andreas*, to Flank it both from the Right and the Left.

The Prince, who would provide effectually for the ſafety of *Bruges* and the Maritime Towns of *Flanders*, had ſent an expreſs to the Elector of *Bavaria* at *Grammont* to give him an account of all the Preparations the Enemies were making, and of their March to *Torhout* and *Wymendale*, and thereupon to deſire a Reinforcement from that Army to put him in a Condition not to leave the Enemies even hopes of undertaking any thing on this ſide: The Elector upon this firſt advice of *Villeroys* motions, Commanded the Brigades of *Fitspatrick* and *Ingoldesby* to March towards *Ghendt* in order to Reinforce the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who began their March the 31*ſt*. of *Auguſt*. The firſt of *September* they got to *Ghendt*, where they were to find Bilanders to Tranſport them by Water to *Bruges* to make more expedition; yet by this time we had already put our Camp in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as to make the Bombarding of *Bruges*, or even the forcing our Retrenchments, a very difficult Matter to the Enemies, and a bargain which they ſhould Pay dearly for. On the Second, the two Batallions of Guards, and the three Regiments of Dragoons (who were to defend the Right next to the Canal of *Oſtend*) begun to Work, and to continue the Retrenchment from the *Chaſteau de la Coſte* to the Canal of *Oſtend*, which was of it ſelf a very ſtrong Ground; but ſeeing the Enemies had given us the Leiſure, or rather that their deſigns were fruſtrated by the expeditious Works we had already made, we were

now

now resolv'd not only to make a Retrenchment for the present urgency of our Affairs, but to make a Standing Line for the security of *Bruges* during the remainder of the War; and therefore at the same time that the Dragoons and Guards were busie in continuing the Retrenchment to the Canal of *Ostend*, the rest Work'd on still to make what they had already done Stronger and more Lasting, and to Line the Brest Work all along with good Fascines to keep it up; for all the Ground hereabouts is Sandy, and could not well be kept up without them; and this Retrenchment from Right to Left was about 5000 Paces long. *Septem.*

The *French*, upon their first coming to their Camp of *Torhout* and *Wymendale*, had a great mind to make themselves Masters of *Ghistel*, which was too near their Camp, and like to be very inconvenient to them, and therefore they Detach'd (on the Second) a Brigade of Foot to beat our Detachment out of this Post. Colonel *Young*, Lieutenant Colonel to my Lord *Strathnavern* Regiment, who then Commanded in it, gave an account of the Enemies designs to Major General *Fagel* near *Newport*, and to Brigadier *Maitland* near *Placendale*, who thereupon had a good Reinforcement; but the Enemies Retir'd without Attacking of it. They found the Place so Strong, that it could not fall into their hands without Cannon, and the hazarding the Loss of a great many Men, that it was of very difficult access, very well Moted, and we at Work in Fortifying the Motes with good Retrenchments; wherefore the *French* thought it more Convenient not to hazard the Reputation of their Arms before a place which was but a Gentlemans House, and contented themselves when they Forrag'd that way to have a good body near it to Bridle in the small Garrison we had in it.

The same day in the Evening, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* came to *Bruges*, with the Brigades of *Fitspatrick* and *Ingoldesby*, which came by Water from *Ghendt*. All our *English* Generals that had serv'd in the *Brabant* Army came along with these Forces; which consisted of Ten Battallions, and had for General Officers at their head, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* General of the Infantry, Count *Nassau* Lieutenant General, Major Generals *Erle* and my Lord *Cutts*, and Brigadiers *Fitspatrick* and *Ingoldsby*. The Third, these Troops Landed, and Incamp'd within the Inondation upon our Left before mention'd, between St. *Michael* upon the Right and the Canal of *Bruges* upon the Left: And by this Reinforcement the Prince had now 49 Battallions before *Bruges*; for at his first passage of the Canal to this Camp, *Carles* Regiment of *Lunenburgers*, which was in Garrison at *Bruges*, March'd out to Incamp in the Second Line. This, with *Maitlands* Brigade at *Placendale*, and Major General *Fagels* Body near *Newport*, made the Prince at present 62 Battallions Strong. The Enemies were reckon'd about 160; but these

were

*Septem.* were thought ſufficient to defend *Bruges* and the Canals, and it was not convenient to bring any more Forces than what was juſt neceſſary, for the Reaſons we have alledg'd before. The ſame day alſo, the Prince came to view the Lines we had made; and to try how ready the Army would be to repair to the Poſts upon any Allarm, according as they were aſſign'd upon the Retrenchment: He caus'd two pieces of Cannon to be fir d from the great Battery (which was the Signal given before in Orders) and immediately the firſt Line drew out in very good order, and march'd up to the Retrenchment, according to the ground that had been mark'd for every Regiment: The Enemies at the ſame time had parties out in the cloſe grounds near our Army, who thereupon took the Allarm on their ſide, and retir'd as faſt as they could to give *Villeroy* notice that our Army was marching that way out of its Retrenchments. The Canal of *Newport* being full by the Sluces that had been open'd to let in the Tide, we broke down this day the *Digue* of the Canal in two or three places on the Enemies ſide, to let the Water into the Countrey: And in the Evening the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* entertain'd us with a *Feu de Joye*, which was made in his Army, to let us know the ſeparate Peace the Duke of *Savoy* had made with the *French* King, which was proclaim'd this day in the Enemies Camp: And this caus'd ſo much the more joy amongſt them that they expect very great advantages over the Allies from it, eſpecially if this Peace could be once but extended to include all *Italy*, which was now treating upon, but as yet there was ſo little appearance of it, that we have ſeen the Duke of *Savoy* head in one Campagne the Confederate Army and that of the *French*.

On the Fourth, we ſent Four pieces of Cannon to mount upon the Ramparts of *Placendale*, which by this time were almoſt finiſh'd; for we had work'd at this place moſt part of the Campagne to put it in a poſture of Defence; being of ſuch Conſequence, that it commands the paſſage both of the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Newport* which joyn together here; the Canal of *Newport* from *Sandvoord* Bridge near *Oudembourg* is almoſt perpendicular to the Canal of *Oſtend*, and therefore to fortifie the meeting of theſe two Canals at *Placendale*, we have made a demy-Baſtion upon each *Digue* of the Canal of *Newport*, and two demy-Baſtions upon the *Digue* of the Canal of *Oſtend*, one on one ſide of the Canal of *Newport*, and t'other of the other; the *Digues* and the Capitals of theſe demy-baſtions, and the Flanks conſequently joyn one another almoſt in right Angles parallel to the *Digues* which meet together here. We have made a good Counterſcarp to this work, and upon the cutting down of the *Digue* of the Canal of *Newport*, that part which is on the Enemies ſide without overflows,

overflows, and the whole may be inviron'd with Water upon occa- *Septem.*
sion. The same day, half of the Picquet of the Army was order'd to be in the Retrenchment in the day-time, and the other half to reinforce it at Night. A Detachment was order'd the same day of 350 Men under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel to Mount every day upon the Out-posts before our Line, to prevent surprize from the Enemies. We had a High-way almost within Musket Shot of our Line, which went from the Canal of *Ostend* upon the Right to the Village of St. *Michael* upon the Left; this Detachment was posted all along this Way, in convenient distances, to hinder the Enemies's *Patrouilles* from coming near our Line, or surprizing of us. We had also a a Major and 100 Men at the *Chasteau* of *Tillegbem*, before our Left, for the Security of that strong House, which it was not safe the Enemies should be Masters of, upon their approaches to our Retrenchment.

The 9th. we made new Batteries upon the Right, one upon the right of *Coudekeuken*, and the other upon the left of *de la Coste*, to make these *Chasteaus* Flank one another with our Artillery, and the Retrenchment between them. The same day, we cut down all the Hedges and Inclosures near the Front of the Line, to make an *Esplanade* 200 paces broad before our Works from the Right to the Left: The Right was all cover'd with such thick Hedges and Inclosures, and therefore without this *Esplanade*, the Enemies could have come under cover, close to our Retrenchment. We work'd also upon two New Half moons before the Retrenchment upon the left of *Covarruvias*, and the Abbey of St. *Andreas*, to supply the defect of *Sullam* Angles which were wanting here, and made it the less defensible. We work'd likewise at a Retrenchment, within the Motes of all our *Chasteaus* to make them so much the stronger, having now a Substantial Breast-work, and good deep and broad Motes for their Defence. The same day, the Magistrates of *Bruges* presented the Soldiers with 400 Barrels of Beer, for an acknowledgement of the Pains they had taken in making of Works so necessary for the security of their Town. They had gone in a Body some dayes before to Complement the Prince, and to thank him for what he had done, which made them owe the Safety and Preservation of *Bruges* to his Wise and Prudent Conduct. The King writ a Letter to the Prince upon the same Occasion, wherein His Majesty express'd a very great Satisfaction in his Management of this Affair, by which he had at once sav'd both *Bruges* from a Bombardment, and *Newport* from a Siege. This day, being the 9th. we broke down the *Digue* of the Canal of *Ostend*, between our Camp and *Stallel*, to overflow the approaches to it on the Enemies side,

*Septem.* and to hinder them from Forraging near it; which had such effect that it secur'd all the Villages near the Canal, and fill'd the *Fossé*, upon the right of our Retrenchment, with Water.

On the 11th. the Picquet turn'd out to the Retrenchment, upon advice that the Enemies had detach'd 800 Foot and 1000 Horse to view the approaches to our Camp. The same day, a little Sculking Party of six *Walloons* brought 22 Prisoners, which they took just before the Right of the *French* Army, as they were *Maroding*. The 13th. in the Evening, Colonel *Robert Mackays* Regiment was order'd to march towards *Placendale*, to reinforce Brigadier *Maitland*; and incamp'd behind the Canal of *Newport*, near *Sandvoorde* Bridge, upon the right of *Placendale*. *The Reader is to observe that all the Bridges upon these Canals are Draw-bridges, as being easier to defend against an Enemy.* The 17th. our Parties brought in 106 Prisoners, and amongst the rest an Officer of *Silly's* Dragoons. The Enemies were at present very conveniently incamp'd for our Parties to make Prisoners, being in a close Countrey, where their *Maroders* could hardly escape, and therefore at this time the *Provôt's* Guard was always full of Prisoners, and the Goal of *Newport*: But especially Major General *Fagel's* Troops gall'd the Enemies most, by sending daily parties over the Canal of *Newport*, which never return'd without Booty, either Horses or Prisoners; and upon the two or three first days of *Villeroys* coming to *Torhout* and *Wynendale*, there were above 100 Horses brought to his Camp, besides Prisoners. The 20th. Colonel *Langston* was commanded out at Night with a Detachment of 300 Horse and Dragoons, to surprize a Village between our Camp and the Enemies, where they us'd to have a Guard of Horse every Night; but the Enemies made their Escape, and we took Sixteen Horses, and brought in about Thirty Prisoners, which were taken by the Dragoons.

The 21th, the Enemies made a great Forrage at *Vassenaar* and *Snelleghem*. *Vassenaar* is a considerable Village just on the other side of the Heath before *St. Andreas* his Cloister, and *Snelleghem* is the next beyond upon the way to *Ghistel*; but the Enemies had another design than barely to Forrage these Villages; they had the best of their Horse to cover the Forragers, which they caus'd to advance in the Heath before *Vassenaar*, in sight of *St. Andreas* his Cloister: The Picquet of our Camp immediately took Arms, and march'd out of our Retrenchment, being commanded by Major General *Erle*, who was of the day. The Enemies expected that we should have attack'd them, and gave us this bait to draw us out of our Retrenchments: And in case that we should have done so, the *French* Army was order'd before hand to be ready to march this day, and the Horses were

were ready harnaſſed to the Artillery to come up immediately, *Septem.* whileſt the Eſcorte ſhould draw us out of our Retrenchments to Skirmiſh. But Major General *Erle* only obſerv'd their Motions, and ſuffered them to make their *Caracoles* in the Heath, without meddling with them. The 22*th* the Prince went to *Newport* by *Oſtend*, to view the Condition of the Garriſon, and Major General *Fagel*'s Camp. The ſame day, Lieutenant General *Averquerque* Review'd the Dragoons, in order to prepare for a General Review, which was to be made by the Prince before he left the Camp; for by this time *Bruges*, and the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Newport*, were in a Condition not to apprehend any farther Deſigns of the Enemies, who at preſent had nothing elſe to do on this ſide, for the remainder of the Campagne, but to conſume the little Forrage they ſhould find hereabouts, and then to retire into Winter Quarters, which the Armies beyond the *Scheld* were now about to do. But before we bring them into Quarters, we muſt give an Account of what paſs'd moſt Material on that ſide.

We have left the King going to *Loo*, and the *Brabant* Army under the Command of the Elector at *Grammont*, and *Bouflers*'s Forces, except the Detachments he made to reinforce *Villeroy*, Canton'd behind the *Scheld* and the *Haiſne*, from the *Sambre* to *Tournay*. After the Detachment, which the Elector made under the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to joyn Prince *Vaudemont*, little elſe happen'd extraordinary, beſides what Accidents may fall out upon Forrage days, which were inconſiderable, eſpecially at the latter end of this Camp, that the Boors were order'd to bring in Corn themſelves for the eaſe of the Cavalry. In the mean while, the Mareſchal of *Bouflers* had nothing to do but to viſit the Quarters of his Troops along the *Haiſne* and the *Scheld*, which he uſed to do from time to time: And this he did at the latter end of *Auguſt*, but return'd to *Tournay* the beginning of *September*, to be more at hand to make ſuch Detachments as *Villeroy* ſhould have occaſion for at this time, that he was upon the great deſign of Bombarding of *Bruges*, and forcing the Canal of *Newport*. The Count *d'Artagnan* had March'd on the firſt to joyn the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, and the 7*th* the Mareſchal of *Bouflers* Commanded the Dragoons of *Bretoncelle* the ſame way from *Tournay*; and the Regiment of Horſe of *Noailles*, and the Dragoons of *Meſtre-de-Camp*-General, and *Hautefort*, came to this Place to ſupply the Detachments that had been made from thence for *Villeroys* Army. The Counts *de Tallard* and *Guiſcard* were Incamp'd (as we have ſaid it before) between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, with the two ſeveral Bodies under their Command; the firſt near *Charlemont*, and the other at the Abby of *Moulin* between *Dinant* and *Namur*; but the Forrage being alto-

*Septem.* gether consum'd in this Countrey, the Mareschal of *Bouflers* order'd the Count *de Tallard*, who was now March'd from *Romedin* near *Charlemont* to *Rondcheſne*, lower the *Meuſe*, to paſs this River, and ſubſiſt his Army in the *Condros* on the other ſide; which Count *Tallard* did on the 15*th* near *Dinant*, and Incamp'd at *Sortine* upon the Frontier of the County of *Namur*, beyond the *Meuſe*, and about two Leagues from *Dinant*, with Nine Battallions, and about Twelve Squadrons; but was Reinforc'd here by the Marquis *d'Antin*, Major General, with Four Battallions and Fifteen Squadrons more, from the Body which was Commanded by Count *Guiſcard*, and with a Brigade of Artillery. The Marquis of *Grammont* was left in the Countrey between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, with Ten Battallions, and a Regiment of Horſe, to keep in the Garriſon of *Namur*.

As for the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army at *Grammont*, it had by this time conſum'd all the Forrage about the *Dender*, and between this River and the *Scheld*, and therefore there being a neceſſity for the Army to move from hence, the Pioneers were order'd to mend the Ways towards *Bruſſels* and *Halle*, which at this time could not be very good after the Rains that had fallen.

The 17*th*. the Elector Detach'd the Two Battallions of *Engliſh* Guards, and the Two *Engliſh* Regiments of Horſe of *Wyndham* and *Wood*, towards their Winter Quarters at *Ghendt*. The *Daniſh* Regiment of *Van-Zee* (*Seeſtadt*) of Horſe, and that of *Zeulen*, were ſent the ſame way; the Firſt to go into Quarters, and the Second to joyn the *Dutch* Cavalry in the Prince's Army at *Bellem*; and the firſt Battallion of *Dutch* Guards was order'd to *Leer*, the Place appointed for their Winter Quarters.

The 18*th*. the Artillery and heavy Baggage was Commanded away towards *Bruſſells*. And the 19*th*. the Elector's Army Decamp'd from *Grammont*, and March'd to St. *Quintin Linneck*, and *Goick*, where the Elector had his Quarter upon the Right; and the Prince of *Naſſau-Saarbruck* (who had come back from *Aix la Chappelle* the 29*th*. of *Auguſt* to the Camp at *Grammont*) had his at St. *Quintin* near the Left. The 20*th*. the Army March'd on, and Paſſed the *Senne* at *Halle*, and the Defilé of *Braine le Chateau*, to Incamp at *Bois Seigneur Iſaac*, where the Elector had his Quarter in the Abby upon the Right, and the Prince of *Naſſau-Saarbruck* at *Braine la Leu* upon the Left towards the *Bois de Sogne*, as our Right was near the *Senne* towards *Nivelle*. The Artillery and heavy Baggage that had been Commanded from *Grammont* to *Bruſſells*, joyn'd the Army here by the *Bois de Sogne*, but the heavy Cannon went on directly to *Malines*, the uſual Winter Quarters for the *Dutch* Artillery.

The Elector's Army being March'd ſo far back towards the *Sambre* and

and the *Meuſe*, the Mareſchal of *Bouflers* made Detachments to joyn *Septem.*
the Counts of *Tallard* and *Guiſcard*, who Commanded hereabouts ;
the firſt beyond the *Meuſe*, and the other on this ſide : But our *Brabant* Army did not continue long in this Place, where the Camps we had at firſt at *Wavre* and *Corbais* could not have left much Forrage. The Army ſubſiſted here Eight days, and ſo ſeparated, in order to March into Quarters. The 28*th.* a *Dutch* Brigade of Foot was Commanded to *Louvain.* On the 29*th.* the Army broke up Camp, and the Elector went to *Bruſſells* ; the *Brandenbourg* Troops March'd towards the *Meuſe* by *Genap* and the *Grande Chauſſée.* The *Liege* and *Cologne* Forces March'd off homewards by *Limale*, *Wavre*, and *Tilmont*, to St *Tron*, and ſo to *Tongres*, where they received their Repartition of Winter Quarters from the Elector of *Cologne*, who was now at *Liege* ; and only the Regiment of Guards, Commanded by Major General St. *Maurice*, had orders to March into the Dioceſs of *Cologne*, the reſt remain'd in that of *Liege.* The *Dutch* Troops March'd to *Canton* for ſome time between *Malines* and *Louvain*, and the Prince of *Naſſau-Saarbruck* took his Quarter at the Abby of *Parck.* The Elector's Army being thus ſeparated into Quarters from the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Iſaac*, the Mareſchal of *Bouflers*, who hitherto had been upon the Defenſive on his ſide, would make uſe of the little reſt of the Campagne to make us apprehenſive on ours : He came himſelf (upon the firſt News of this Separation of the *Brabant* Army) to *Charleroy*, where he arriv'd the firſt of *October*, and the Second went to *Dinant :* At the ſame time he Commanded all the Forces about the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe* to March and joyn the Count *de Tallard*, who upon this Reinforcement being near Thirty Battallions ſtrong, and about Forty Squadrons, March'd from *Sortine* to *Durbuy* upon the *Ourte*, in the Frontier of *Liege* and *Luxembourg.* This Motion of the Enemies oblig'd the *Brandenbourg* Troops to Halt upon the *Mehaigne*, and not to purſue their March to paſs the *Meuſe.* Monſieur *de la Croix*, Commandant of *La Roche*, in the Frontier of the Countrey of *Luxembourg*, took the opportunity of this March of *Tallard* to *Durbuy* to allarm *Liege*, as he had done *Huy* before : To this end, he March'd with his Independent Troop, and Fifty Fuſiliers towards *Liege*, near which place he arriv'd in the Night : The Horſe carried each of them a Bomb, and he had Two ſmall Morters carried, each by Eight Soldiers, who Reliev'd one another out of the Fifty, and Eight Drums ; who upon their approach to the Town beat the *French* and *Swiſſe* March to make his number appear the greater : The People of the Town were ſo much impoſed upon by theſe Drums, that they thought Count *Tallard* was come up with all his Forces, which made the Allarm ſo much the greater.

Monſieur

*Septem.* Monſieur *de la Croix*, upon his approach to the Town, made Five Detachments, of Five Men each, with Drums along with them to cover their Weakneſs: Theſe were to make Five falſe Attacks to amuſe the the People of the Town, and the few Troops that were in it at this time, whileſt he with the Main of his Detachment made the Mortars ready, and ſo Fir'd the Bombs he had over the Ramparts of the Town, but did no Execution with them: It only Allarm'd the People very much, who in the dark of the Night thought it had been Count *Tallard*'s Army, and ſo would not venture to Sally out to repulſe this handful of Men; and Monſieur *de la Croix* retir'd ſafely to his Command of *La Roche*.

Whileſt the Armys on both ſides were now beginning to leave the Field, the King was preparing to croſs the Seas back again to return into *England*. His Majeſty made a long ſtay at *Loo* this bout, having been there ever ſince the 24*th*. of *Auguſt*; but in the midſt of the Diverſiſements which the place affords, the King provided for the moſt important Affairs. The Duke of *Zell* came from *Germany* to Salute his Majeſty here, where he arriv'd the 29*th* following, and continued at Court till the King left *Loo* to go to the *Hague*. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* with all his Court, and the Electoral Family, had come from *Berlin* to *Cleves*, about the time that the King deſign'd to leave the Field, in order to be near His Majeſty, and concert Matters for the next Campagne. The Diſcourſes of Peace decreaſing at preſent as much as our Enemies grew more haughty and inſolent upon the Succeſs of their Negotiations in *Italy*. But it is to be hop'd that ſuch Meaſures were taken here for the bringing of freſh ſupplies into the Field the next Campagne from *Germany*, as may prevent the Enemies from attempting any thing on this ſide, notwithſtanding the great hopes which the Affairs of *Italy* have given them. On the 5*th* of *September*, the King went from *Loo* to *Cleves*, to ſee the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, but his Majeſty had ſent the Earl of *Portland* before to Complement his Electoral Highneſs upon his Arrival in theſe Parts, and to Negotiate his Majeſties Affairs at that Court. The 6*th*. the King came back to *Loo*, where His Majeſty remain'd till the 29*th*. that (the Duke of *Zell* being return'd into *Germany*) his Majeſty came to the *Hague*, where having remain'd but few days to Regulate the State of War for the following Campagne with the States-General, he went on the 4*th* of *October*, in the Afternoon, to embark at *Oranje-Polder*, on Board of one of his Yachts. Vice Admiral *Aylmer*, and Rear-Admiral *Benbow*, were at the ſame time off of the *Meuſe* and *Scheveling*, with a good Squadron of Men of War to Convoy the King into *England*. The 5*th* in the Evening, the Fleet made the *Northforeland*, and the 6*th* in the Morning, the

the King landed at *Margaret*, and went the ſame day to *Kenſington*, being received every where with the Acclamations of His Subjects, and with their uſual Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Affection for His Majeſties Perſon and Government. *Septem.*

In the mean while the *Flanders* Armies ſtill kept the Field; the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* having Orders to continue in his Camp of *Torhout* and *Wynendale*, as long as his Army could ſubſiſt thereabouts, which at the firſt coming to that Camp had made goods Huts to ſhelter it ſelf againſt the Inconveniences of the Seaſon. The Prince of *Vaudemont* could not do otherwiſe, at the ſame time, but keep the Field too before *Bruges*, where his Army had not the ſame conveniency of making Straw-Barracks as the Enemies, becauſe the Countrey behind the Canals having furniſhed the Army all the Campagne with dry Forrage, the Prince was oblig'd to protect, and not to deſtroy it; and the latter end of a Campagne is always the moſt Ruinous and Deſtructive part of it to a Countrey; when the Soldiers pull down andunthatch all the Houſes, to ſhelter themſelves from the Rain and the Cold: And therefore our Circumſtances being ſuch, it would be no wonder if the Prince's Army had ſuffer'd more than that of *Villeroy*; yet notwithſtanding, the Soldiers kept their Health very well, though they had nothing but Tents, and many of them rotten and worn out, to keep out the Rain and the Cold. At the King's going over for *England*, the Prince gave out the Repartition of Winter Quarters for His Majeſties Army, and all things were preparing to leave the Field. On the 26*th*. the Prince begun the General Review of his Army, before it Separated into Quarters, and Review'd the Two Lines of Foot this day. The 28*th*. in the Morning, he Review'd the *Engliſh* Cavalry and Dragoons at *Moorbrugghe*, which were nearer *Bruges* than the Forreigners. He Din'd as *Bellem* this day with the Marquis of *la Foreſt*, and Review'd all the *Daniſh* and *Dutch* Cavalry behind the Canal hereabouts.

The 29th. the Enemies came to Forrage at *Oudembourg*, an antient ruinous Place, that was once one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of *Flanders*, but at preſent has nothing in it conſiderable beſides the Abbey of St. *Peter* of the *Benedictins*, which the War has ruin'd, ſo that it is now reduc'd to four or five Monks, though it was once very Wealthy; the Abbot has a Rank among the Chief Eccleſiaſtical perſons of the Province. Brigadier *Maitland*, who commanded the Troops about *Placendale*, had an Out-guard at this place, before the Canal of *Newport*, to prevent any ſurprizal from the Enemies; which he order'd in this manner: Firſt, a Serjeant and ten Men without at a Barriere, who upon the Enemies approach were to fire, and retreat to a Lieutenant and forty Men poſted in the Church-Yard,

where

*Septem.* where he was to defend himſelf as long as he could, and then make his retreat over the Canal of *Newport* at *Sandtvoorde* Bridge, which was not far from it. This Detachment was of Colonel *Robert Mackay*'s Regiment, which obſerv'd exactly the Orders from Brigadier *Maitland*; and the Enemies were forc'd to expoſe themſelves to their fire for a conſiderable time before they could get into *Oudembourg*; and the Lieutenant defended himſelf ſo long in the Church-yard, that he was in danger of having his retreat cut off, which then oblig'd him to retire to *Sandtvoorde* Bridge, according to his Orders, and the Enemies could not get into *Oudembourg* till they had about forty or fifty Men kill'd and wounded. When once they had gain'd this place, they fell on plundering and forraging the Town and the Abbey, and ſome of their Parties advanc d in ſight, and under the Cannon of *Placendale*, which fir'd ſeveral Shot, and kill'd ſome Men and Horſes. The fire of theſe Guns gave the firſt Allarm in the Princes Camp, of the Enemies coming that way; upon which the Dragoons of *Eppinger* and *Mirmont* upon the Right, and *Roſſe* upon the Left, had Orders immediately to Mount, and paſs the Canal of *Oſtend*, to March towards *Placendale*; the Picquet of the Army was order'd the ſame way, which was doubled upon this occaſion, and actually paſs'd the Canal upon our Bridge of Boats. But the Enemies found Brigadier *Maitland* under Arms to receive them, if they had offer'd to make any attempt upon *Placendale*; for the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was gone the ſame Morning to review this Brigade, which was all ready under Arms, (when the *French* came to *Oudembourg*) expecting the Duke's coming, who eſcap'd very narrowly being Kill'd upon his going down to *Placendale*; for ſome Carabiniers of the Enemies, which had advanc'd pretty near the Canal of *Oſtend*, about *Stallell*, ſhot at his Coach that was driving upon the *Digue*, and ſeveral ſhots went through it, but it chanc'd that the Duke was on Horſeback, riding within the Retrenchment of the Canal, and the Coach was empty, elſe the Enemies could not have miſs'd him. The Prince being inform'd that the Enemies were only Forraging of *Oudembourg*, and that there was no danger at *Placendale*, Countermanded the Picquet of the Army and the Dragoons; And as for the Enemies they found no great Booty here, for the *Boors* had remov'd their Goods, and their Corn, over to our ſide of the Canal, and the Enemies found nothing of Forrage but Straw, which may be was not thorowly Threſh'd; becauſe the Prince had commanded all the *Boors* near the Canals of *Oſtend* or *Newport*, (upon the Enemies coming to *Torhout*) to Threſh all their Corn within ſo many dayes, and to Tranſport it over to our ſide of the Canal, or elſe that he would ſend Parties to burn and deſtroy it. This made the Enemies find but little

little Forrage any where hereabouts, but in revenge they fell upon the Abbey, and plunder'd it, whence they ſtole the Bell, the Clock, the Copper, the Glaſs Windows, and the Books out of the Library; the Monks having tranſported all the reſt of their Effects in places of Safety. This was the laſt place that remain'd for the Enemies to Forrage, where they loſt near Fifty Men, kill'd and wounded, and were oblig'd to leave a good Detachment to inveſt *Ghiſtel*, and keep in the little Garriſon we had there, before they could come at it. Three Soldiers onely of Colonel *Robert Mackay*'s Regiment were kill'd in this Rencounter, and five or ſix wounded. The Mareſchal of *Villeroy* himſelf was preſent in this Forrage, becauſe it being juſt upon the Canal of *Newport*, he expected a conſiderable reſiſtance to ſave the Forrage of this place; but all the Corn being by this time convey'd away, the Prince order'd Brigadier *Maitland* not to engage himſelf in the defence of it, and to have no other Guard here but ſuch as was ſufficient to protect it from *Maroders*. *October*.

The Second day of *October* at Night, the Prince order'd a *Houſe* to be blown up juſt upon the Canal of *Oſtend* without, where the Partiſan *la Tour* us'd to rendezvous with his Men to make his incurſions upon this Canal, about *Stallell*; and another *Houſe* near it was commanded to be pull'd down, that the Enemies parties might have no ſhelter nor advantage upon their ſide of the Canal; for they us'd to conceal themſelves in theſe Houſes, and then Sally out of a ſudden upon the Veſſels that went up and down.

On the 4th. the Prince's Army began firſt to File off towards Winter-quarters, and this day the Brigades of *Coy*, and Prince *Charles* of *Wirtemberg*, being Cavalry, were order'd to march to *Ghendt*, and *Boncourt*'s Regiment of Horſe to *Bruges*. The 5th. Prince *Vaudemont* went to *Oſtend*, where he was entertain'd by *Don Diego Couarruvius* the Governour, and return'd to the Camp in the Evening. The ſame day, *Lumley*'s Brigade march'd towards *Ghendt*, its Winter-quarter; and the *Lunenbourg* Regiment of *La Mothe*, that had been moſt part of the Campagne in Garriſon in *Oſtend*, came up by Water to *Bruges*, and incamp'd within our Line, and the 6th. march'd on towards *Louvain*, its Winter-Garriſon. The ſame day, the Queens Dragoons commanded by Colonel *Lloyd*, marched through *Bruges*, being come up from Major General *Fagel*'s Army near *Newport*, to go into Quarters upon the Frontier of the States *Flanders*, towards *Iſendijck* and *Biervleet*; and all our Dragoons left the Field the ſame day to go to their ſeveral Quarters, aſſign'd behind the Canals of *Oſtend* and *Bruges*. The ſame day, the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*'s Army left the Camp of *Torhout* and *Wynendale*, to *Carton* along the *Lys*

*October.* and the *Mandel*, not being able to ſubſiſt here any longer, and the Repartition of Winter-quarters not being yet come from Court. This Army had pull'd down and deſtroy'd all the Villages hereabouts to make up Huts, which being a Dependency of the *Vrye* of *Bruges*, the Magiſtrates of the *Vrye* contracted with the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, for about 1000 Piſtoles, to ſave them for the uſe of the *Boors* of the Countrey, who thereupon gave ſtrict Orders for the preſervation of the Huts, which otherwiſe the Army might have burnt and deſtroy'd upon its marching off, as Licencious Soldiers are us'd to do. *Villeroy*'s Army being ſeparated to *Canton* upon the *Lys* and the *Mandel*, the Brigade of Life-Guards, and Gens d' Armes, and the Light Horſe (being the Troops of the Houſhold) had their Quarters upon the *Lys* at *Warneton*, *Warwijck*, and *Comines*; the reſt of the Army was *Canton'd* upon the Villages between the *Lys* and the *Mandel*, and the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* took his Head Quarters at *Rouſſelar*. The Prince had one of his Trumpets in *Villeroy*'s Army when it was marching off, by whom the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* ſent a great many Complements to Prince *Vaudemont*, and would have him preſent at the Marching off of his Army, which was generally in a very indifferent condition, eſpecially the Cavalry, that had been very much fatigu'd in Forraging in a Country where the ways are intollerably bad, and at the ſame time the Forrage ſcarce, which could not make the *Horſes* very fat. There were great diſcourſes of Peace in the Enemies Army at their Marching off, and the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* himſelf inſinuated as much in his Complements to the Prince.

On the 7th. the Prince's Army continued to march off by degrees towards Winter-quarters, and the Regiments of *Wolfembuttel* and *Heringen* were order'd to *Audenarde*, with the *Dutch* Regiments that were to have their Garriſon there. The ſame day, the two *Swiſſe* Battallions of *Milune*, and the *Hanover* Battallion of *Cinq Villes*, came up by Water from Major General *Fagel*'s Army at *Newport*, to *Bruges*. The 8th. they purſued their March towards their Winter-Quarters, *Cinqvilles* to *Malines*, and *Milune* to ſome of the *Holland* Frontiers in *Brabant*. The ſame day, the Battallion of *Daniſh* Guards went by Water to *Ghendt*, and the *Daniſh* Battallions of the Queens, Prince *Frederick*, *Zealandt*, and *Jutlandt*, march'd to their Winter-Quarters upon the Canal of *Bruges*, under the command of Brigadier *Haxhauſen*. The 9th. all the reſt of the Prince's Army broke up to march into Quarters. The Prince went to *Ghendt* this day, where he tarried the next, to ſee the Army march off quietly, and the 11th. went to *Bruſſels*, his uſual Reſidence. The Artillery march'd through *Bruges*, and went behind the Canal to *Ghendt*; except what remain'd

at

at *Bruges*, and the Stores ſent to *Oſtend* and *Damme*, and the Artillery that been order'd before to *Newport*. The Infantry paſs'd the Canal of *Bruges* upon the Bridge of Boats we had near St. *Michael*, and marched towards *Ghendt*, and ſo ſeverally into Quarters. All the Forces in His Majeſties Pay, both Foot, Horſe, and Dragoons, have been Quartered this Year between *Ghendt* and *Newport*, in the Towns and upon the Country behind the Canals, to make a good Frontier here; except the two Battallions of *Dutch* Guards, which are at *Liere*; the Guards of *Wolfembuttel*, and *Heringen*, at *Audenarde*; the Regiments of *Weillekens*, *Hanover* Guards, and *Cinqvilles*, at *Malines*; the Life-Guards at *Breda*; and Horſe Grenadiers at *Boisleduc*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* took his Quarters in *Ghendt*, as uſually, and Lieutenant General *Averquerque*, Commander in chief of our Cavalry. Major General *Eppinger* is to Command the Dragoons behind the Canals; Brigadier *Haxhauſen* upon the Canal of *Bruges*; Major Generals *Ramſay* and *Collier* in *Bruges*; upon the Canal of *Oſtend*, Brigadier *Maitland*; Brigadier *Tiffin* at *Oſtend*; upon the Canal of *Newport*, Brigadier St. *Paul*; and Major General *Fagel* to Command in *Newport*. The Body under his Command (except what we have mentioned to have march'd into Quarters by *Bruges*) ſtill continued incamp'd to obſerve the Enemies *Canton'd* about *Rouſſelar*; and the Regiments of *Lauder*, *Mackay*, and *Strathnavern*, upon the Canal of *Newport*, to Guard the paſſages of it: And likewiſe the *Brandenbourg* Troops ſtill kept upon the *Mehaigne*, till *Tallard*'s Army, which was now at *Marche en Famine*, ſhould ſeparate into Garriſon, which it did few days after; for the Repartition of Winter Quarters for all the *French* Armies in this Country came from Court, to the Mareſchals of *Villeroy* and *Bouflers*, on the 11*th*.

*October.*

The 13*th*. the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* came from *Rouſſelar* to *Courtray*; and the ſame day his Army march'd towards the Winter Quarters that had been aſſign'd it, and the Mareſchal of *Villeroy* purſued his Voyage to Court the next day; but the Mareſchal of *Bouflers* tarried behind to ſee the Troops march into Quarters, and to view the Frontier Garriſons. The remainder of Major General *Fagel*'s Troops march'd into Quarters at the ſame time; the *Dutch* to *Sluys*, and *Newport*; Colonel *Lauder*'s to *Oſtend*; my Lord *Strathnavern*'s to *Damme*; and Colonel *Robert Mackay*'s Regiment upon the Villages behind the Canal near *Newport*. Count *Tallard*'s Army, upon the Frontier of the *Païs de Liege*, beyond the *Meuſe*, kept the Field but two or three days after the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, and march'd into Quarters between the *Meuſe* and the *Moſelle*: and ſo the *Brandenbourg* Troops having left the Neighbourhood of the *Mehaigne*, came and incamp'd near *Liege* on the 18*th*. The 19*th*. they paſs'd the *Meuſe*,

*October.* part at *Maestricht*, and part at *Viset* (having left Nine Battallions to Quarter in *Liege*, *Tongres*, and other places of the Dioceſs on this ſide of the *Meuſe*) and ſo they purſued their March towards the Dutchy of *Juliers* (where their head Quarter was to be at *Aix la Chappelle*) and the Arch-biſhoprick of *Cologne*, and the Country of *Cleves*, where they are to Winter: But Count *Tallard* hinder'd them from marching this way ſooner; for whileſt he was beyond the *Meuſe* with ſo Conſiderable a Body, 'twas not ſafe for the *Brandenbourg* Troops to paſs this River, and march towards the *Rhine*, eſpecially when they were to leave ſo many Battallions behind them to Quarter in the *Paijs de Liege*. And now that all the Armies on both ſides were marching into Quarters from the *Meuſe* to the Sea, the *Dutch* Troops (which from the ſeparation of our *Brabant* Army at *Braine la Leu* had Canton'd in the Villages between *Malines* and *Louvain*) march'd into the Neighbouring Towns, and the Prince of *Naſſau-Saarbruck*, Velt Mareſchal-General of the States's Army, left the Abby of *Parck*, to eſtabliſh his *Head* Quarter for the Winter at *Malines*: But firſt, at this time that the Armies on all ſides were Marching into Quarters, they form'd a deſign of forcing the Paſſage of *Antoing* upon the *Scheld*, near *Tournay*, by ſurpriſe, and raiſe Contribution within the Enemies Lines; and therefore made ſeveral Detachments from the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*, being in all about 1200 Men, who were to rendezvous at *Aeth*, where they were reinforc'd by as many more of this Garriſon, which joyn'd them in the Wood of *Romeroy*, the 9*th*. early in the Morning, with two Pieces of Cannon, and *Pontons*, or Tinne Boats; but the Enemies had a timely intelligence of it. Monſieur *de Surlauben*, who Commanded at *Tournay*, gave an account of it to the Mareſchal of *Bouflers*, who was now at *Condé*; who immediately gather'd a conſiderable Body, to march and cut off the Retreat of this Detachment. *Praontal* was Commanded from *Mortagne*, with the Carabiniers, and *Surlauben* from *Tournay*, with ſeveral Regiments, to be ready to joyn him. Thus the Diſcovery of the Deſign made it miſcarry, and this great Detachment ſeparated to joyn the ſeveral Regiments, from which it had been Commanded.

And thus ended the Campagne, without any Action or Siege, either on the *French* ſide, or ours; or indeed any advantage, but what *Villeroy* gain'd by his being before-hand with us in the Field; which has made him ſubſiſt all the Campagne upon our own Frontier, between the *Scheld* and the Canals of *Bruges*, *Oſtend*, and *Newport*; for whileſt Prince *Vaudemont* kept behind the Canals to act Defenſively againſt the Mareſchal of *Villeroy*, the Mareſchal of *Bouflers* on the Enemies ſide, kept behind the *Sambre* and the *Scheld*, to do the ſame thing againſt

His

His Majeſties Army in *Brabant*; except the little time he was in the Plain of *Fleury*, at the beginning of the Campagne, occaſion'd by the late coming of our *German* Forces in the Field; for till they did come up to reinforce us, the Enemies were much ſtronger than we; and therefore we could not diſpute to them thoſe advantages they took at the beginning, which afterwards could not be retriev'd, when at beſt the Armies were near of an equal Strength; and when Armies are ſo, both ſides are Cautious, and will not hazard or venture; eſpecially upon the latter end of a War, that the Loſs of a Battle muſt give an irrecoverable advantage to the oppoſite ſide. But what clogg'd the Proceeding of His Majeſties affairs in *Flanders* moſt, and which may be reckon'd the Original Cauſe of ſuch advantages as the Enemies have had in this Country this Campagne, was the diſorder of Coin at Home; when the old Species were not ſo univerſally Cry'd down, but that their Currency kept up the New in rich Mens Pockets, who expected an advantage by it: And as they can never be Current together, and that the Old was Recoyning into New at ſuch a vaſt diſproportion as the Clippers had brought it to, this made both ſo ſcarce, that it has caus'd an univerſal confuſion and diſorder in Trade and Commerce, and ſtopt up the Springs and Fountains of the publick Treaſury; which being the Sinews of War, it is but a natural and neceſſary Conſequence that our Efforts muſt then be weak and languiſhing. And indeed this unhappy Circumſtance, to which our Mony had been reduc'd by abominable and wicked Men, has prov'd the greateſt *Hardſhip* of the War; and the Clippers, with their Supporters and Procurers, have been worſe Enemies to *England*, than the very *French* themſelves. —*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri ſacra fames?* *October*

And yet this is not the only unhappy Conſequence of this difficulty, that it has weaken'd and enervated our Efforts of War; but it has been one of the moſt ſubſtantial obſtacles to the great and wiſh'd for Work of a General Peace. When our Circumſtances, as to outward appearance, were ſuch, the *French King* could do no leſs than ſtand upon higher Terms for it, to prolong the War, and drive us yet to worſe extremities, and ſuch as may give him hopes to compaſs his deſigns againſt us. He has made Peace with *Italy*, where he had an Army of above 80 Battallions, and as many Squadrons, to put himſelf in a better Condition to bend the utmoſt of his Power this way; and therefore there is a greater neceſſity than ever of our ſtrongeſt Efforts, and of our utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity for the common Cauſe of *Europe* in general, and ours in particular. The War is now work'd up to its *Criſis*, which muſt ſoon determine either of our hopes or of our fears, and of all that is dear to us: But a certain Symtome of a happy Concluſion

*October.* cluſion (for it cannot laſt) would be to ſee Trade flouriſh and revive, a brisk Currency of good Coin (and is it not a great pity that this ſhould be wanting, whileſt there is ſo mnch uſeleſs and ſuperfluous Plate?) and the Body of the Nation free from heats, ferments, and diſcords. This will give a new Life to our Proceedings, and put the *French King* out of hopes of gaining his ends upon us, and will convince him, that as we have ingag'd in this War without the Aſſiſtance of *Italy*, ſo we can compaſs an Honourable Peace without it; and if we put our ſelves in this poſture, we ſhall ſoon obtain it; But otherwiſe, if we linger or jarre in our Proceedings, we remove that ſo much the further from us, which all honeſt and good Men moſt deſire, *viz.* a General Peace, which is a *Happineſs* we may juſtly expect to follow from this Seſſion of Parliament.

---

*FINIS.*

---

# The Repartition of the Winter Quarters for His Majesties Forces in *Flanders*, for the Year 1696.

## INFANTRY.

*GHENDT.* First Regiment of *English* Guards, one Battallion; Second Regiment, one Battallion; *Churchill*, *Seymour*, Fusiliers, *Webbe*, *Stanley*, *Collingwood*, *Fred. Hamilton*, *La Meloniere*, *Marton*, *Nassau*, *Danish* Guards, Prince *Charles*.

*BRUGES.* *Scots* Guards, Royal, *Fairfaxe*, *Brewer*, *How*, *David Collier*, *Bridges*, *Walter Collier*, *Ingoldsby*, *Belcastel*, *George Hamilton*.

*MALINES.* *Willekens*, *Hanover* Guards, *Cinqvilles*.

*LIERE.* *Dutch* Guards, two Battallions.

*OSTEND.* *Tiffin*, *Lauder*, *Saunderson*, *Ferguson*.

*AUDENARDE.* Guards of *Wolfembuttel*, *Heringen*.

*NEWPORT.* *Lorne*, *Buchan*.

*CANAL* of *Bruges.* Queen of *Denmark*, Prince *Frederic*, *Zealand*, *Iutland*.

*CANAL* of *Ostend.* *Maitland*, Prince *George*, *Fuhnen*.

*CAMERLINGS AMBACHT.* *Robert Mackay*, *Brandenbourg*, St. *Paul*, *Hulsen*.

## CAVALRY, and DRAGOONS.

*GHENDT.* *Lumley*, *Langston*, *Coy*, *Leveson*, *Wood*, *Wyndham*, *Schombergh*, *Galloway*, *La Forest*, *Wirtemberg*, *Van-Zee*.

*BRUGES.* *Rocheford*, *Schack*, *Boncourt*, *Vittinghoff*, *Teinagel*.

*BEHIND THE CANAL* of *Bruges.* The Dragoons of *Eppinger*, *Matthews*, *Lloyd*, *Essex*, *Cunningham*, and *Miremont*; and the *Dutch* Regiments of Horse of *Montigny*, *Noyelles*, *Turck*, *Zuilen*.

In the *PAIISDE NORT* beyond *Bruges.* The Dragoons of *Levingstone*, and *Rosse*.

*BREDA.* The Life-Guards of *Scarborough*, *Ormond*, and *Rivers*.

*BOISLEDUC.* Horse Granadiers.

*Averquerque* Life-Guards, and my Lord *Portlands* Regiment, in *HOLLAND*.

## Books Printed for *Mat. Wotton* at the *Three Daggers* in *Fleet-Street.*

THE Occaſional Paper, Number 1. Containing an Account of the Authors *Deſign*, together with ſome Reflections on a Book Intituled a Letter to the Deiſts. In a Letter to a Friend.

Reflections upon a Pamphlet Intituled an Account of the Growth of Deiſm in *England*; together with ſome Conſiderations on the Chriſtian Religion.

A Guide to the Devout Chriſtian. In Three Parts. The Firſt containing Meditations and Prayers affixed to the Week; Together with many Occaſional Prayers for particular Perſons. The Second for more Perſons than one, or a whole Family, for every day of the Week; Together with many Occaſional Prayers. The Third containing a Diſcourſe of the Nature and Neceſſity of the Holy Sacrament; Together with Meditations thereon, Prayers and Directions for the worthy Receiving thereof. To which is Added. A *Prayer* for *Aſh-Wedneſday*, or any other time in *Lent*; for *Good-Fryday*, and any Day of Publick Faſting. The Third Edition Corrected. By *John Inett*, M. A. Chanter of the Cathedral of *Lincoln.*

## Books Printed for *John Newton* at the *Three Pigeons* in *Fleet-Street.*

1. THE Honourable *Hugh Hare* Eſq; his Charge at the General Quarter Seſſions of the *Peace* for the County of *Surry*, held at *Darking* the *Second* Edition. Corrected.

2. Mr. *Fall*'s Account of the *Iſle* of *Jerſey*, Dedicated to the King.

3. ——His Three Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions.

4. The Eſſayes, or Councels, Civil and Moral, of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Viſcount St. *Alban*: With a Table of the Colours of *Good* and *Evil*. And a Diſcourſe of the Wiſdom of the Ancients. To this Edition is added the Character of Queen *Elizabeth*; never before *Printed* in Engliſh.

5. Eſſayes on Several Occaſions, by Mr. *Tim. Nourſe.*

6. The Anatomy of the Earth by *Tho. Robinſon* Rector of *Ousby* in *Cumberland.*

7. New Obſervations on the Natural *Hiſtory* of the World of Matter, and This World of Life: In Two *Parts*. Being a *Philoſophical* Diſcourſe, grounded upon the Moſaick Syſtem of the Creation, and the Flood. To which are added Some Thoughts concerning *Paradiſe*, the Conflagration of the World, and a Treatiſe of Meteorology: With Occaſional Remarks upon ſome late Theories, Conferences, and Eſſays. By *Tho. Robinſon* Rector of *Ousby* in *Cumberland.*